The Intelligencer,

OF BELLEVILLE, AND VICTORIA GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM IF SENT BY MAIL TWENTY SHILLINGS.

VOL. XIII. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1847. NO. IV

NOTICE.

A REPORT OF MY HAVING RETIRED from Practice being very generally believed in various parts of the District. I adopt this method of publically *Contradicting* such report; as also to assure all persons who wish to consult me, that I am ready at all times to give them my Professional assistance, on the same terms as any properly qualified Practitioner.

JAMES LISTER,
Member Royal College Surgeons, &c.,
London.

Belleville Janv. 20th, 1846.

A CARD.

MR. RELYEA, DENTIST, has returned, and is now fully prepared to resume his practice, having supplied himself with a large and beautiful selection of

PORCELAIN TEETH,

and in his visit to Boston and New York, has found many valuable improvements in the art of FILLING, INSERTING, and also in extracting.

Belleville, July 9th 1846.

DR. WALTON,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has *moved* from his late residence to the *HOUSE*, recently occupied by

D. B. SOLE,

Where he will be ready to attend to all who call on him for

MEDICAL OR SURGICAL AID.

☞Office on the Second Floor in the same Building.

Belleville, May, 1846.

MR. CHARLES O. BENSON,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c. &c.
Has removed his Office to his Dwelling House,
ON BRIDGE STREET.

MESSRS.
MURNEY & FITZGIBBON.
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES.
CONVEYANCERS
&C. &C &C
Office Corner of Front and Bridge Streets,
BELLEVILLE,
EDMUND MURNEY.
WILLIAM FITZGIBBON.

J. GERALD FITZGIBBON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, LAND AGENT, AND CONVEYANCER.
Office next door below D. YOUNG's Tavern.
FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE.

MESSRS.
DOUGALL & EVERITT.
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES,
CONVEYANCERS, &c.
Office on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets.

BENJAMIN DOUGALL.
ROBERT JOHN EVERITT.
Belleville, 27th May 1846..

C. E. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
&
BANKRUPTCY,
CONVEYANCER & LAND AGENT.
OFFICE
VICTORIA BUILDINGS.
☞Entrance one door north of the Store of Lizure & Co.
Belleville, June 25, 1845. 24

CHARLES L. COLEMAN.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,
CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. &c.
BELLEVILLE.
Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Mr. Roy's Store.
Belleville 29th August 1845.

A CARD.
LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.
MRS. SNYDER,
has just received a handsome assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
And solicits the Ladies of Belleville to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
CAPS & BONNETS,
of the newest style will be found at her Shop.
Belleville, 20, June, 1846.

HIRAM FULFORD.
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE WILLIARD'S TAVERN,
FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE
Sales every Tuesday and Saturday, and oftener if required. Calls from the country attended to, on more reasonable terms than any other Auctioneer in the county.
Belleville 28th May, 1846.

Poetry.

MY NATIVE BAY.

My native bay is calm and bright,
As ere it was of yore
When, in the days of hope and love,
I stood upon its shore;
The sky is glowing, soft, and blue,
As once in youth it smiled,
When summer seas and summer skies
Were always bright and mild.

The sky—how oft hath darkness dwelt
Since then upon its breast;
The sea—how oft have tempests broke
Its gentle dream of rest!
So oft hath darkness we come o'er
Calm self-enjoying thought;
And passion's storms a wilder scene
Within my bosom wrought.

Now, after years of absence, passed
In wretchedness and pain;
I come and find those seas and skies
All calm and bright again.
The darkness and the storm from both
Have trackless passed away;
And gentle as in youth, once more
Thou seem'st my native bay!

On that, like thee, when toil is o'er,
And all my griefs are past,
This ravaged bosom might subside
To peace and joy at last!
And while it lay all calm like thee,
In pure unruffled sleep,
Oh, might a heaven as bright as this
Be mirrored in the deep!

A BATTLE WITH A SNAKE.

A recent number of the Liberia Herald record the following feat between a native of the coast and a mammoth snake.

Not long since some half dozen of the Congoes brought here in the "Pons" while engaged in clearing brush on a farm on Bushrod Island, started an enormous snake. As it appeared of the Congo profession for snake meat, his snakeship went off at full speed for the cover of his house, but the Congoes, determined to have him as he was to get away, raised a deafening yell and started in chase. The snake went in the direction of the house, in which there was a large hug-a-bug hill, which had been long abandoned by its builders. The snake reached this mound and had succeeded in getting one-half its length in a hole in its side when one of the Congoes, to whose feet hunger and hope, and a desire for a delicious repast, had given wings, reached the place.

Quick as lightening the Congo seized him by the tail, and a severe struggle and trial of strength ensued, the snake trying with all his might to pull his person in, and the Congo trying with all his might to pull the skake's person out. They were pretty nearly balanced, and the struggle would have lasted some time had not a cutlass been brought to the contest.

The snake was dispatched, and when measured, was found to be fourteen feet long. It was of the boa species. The mound which he attempted to enter was afterwards dug down, and it was found to contain 150 snake's eggs measuring one bushel and a half. They were without doubt the eggs of the snake which was killed. We need not say it was a high day for the Congoes. It was indeed to them a feast of fat things.

WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF NINETY-EIGHT?

In announcing, on Monday last, at the Conciliation Hall, the balance due to him on the TENTH AUDIT of the Repeal account, the Treasurer regretted to say that the Association was in his debt to the amount of £97 19s and 3d.

The emphatic distinctness with which the Treasurer marked each denomination of com, gave the Secretary an opportunity of correcting the slight arithmetical error of the balance.

"Beg pardon, LIBERATHOR, quoth Mr. Ray, stretching out his neck in the attitude of a whisper; 6beg pardon; sixpence more." "Right" replied the Treasurer, "we cannot be too accurate in money matters; it is sinepence; say therefore, ninety-seven pounds, nineteen shillings, and nine-pence."

"More power!" quoth the usual mysterous VOICE which haunts those crowded meetings; "but why the d—l, LIBERATHOR, didn't you go the whole figure? Throw in the odd thrupence!

"Who fears to speak of *ninty-eight*?"

The conclusion of this apt quotation was lost in thunders of unanimous and long continued applause.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

GRAMMAR IN THE BACK-WOODS.

'Class in Grammar may come on the floor. Now John you may commence,' 'World is a genial noun, common metre, objective case, and governed by Miller.'

'Very well. Sam, parse debt.'

'Debt is a common noun, oppressive mood and dreadful case.'

'That'll do. Read the next sentence.'

'Boys and girls must have their play.'

'Philip, parse boys.'

'Boys am a particular noun, single number, uncertain mood, laughable case, and agrees with *girls*.'

'The next.'

'Girls is a musical noun, inferior number, conjective mood, and belongs to the boys with whom it agrees.'

'School is dismissed.'

FURTHER EXTRACTS BY THE HIBERNIA!

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Queen has appointed Sir J. G. Le Marchant, Knt. Lieut-Colonel in the Army, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependences.

The President's Message created a better feeling among English manufacturers, believing low duties on British goods will be maintained.

President's Message assailed by the whole English press and ugly names given to his reasonings in support of Mexican War, and severe comments on his declaration that the war was not undertaken with a view to conquest. Annexation of California more unpopular in England than the annexation of Texas.

Paris papers assert that the French Government intended to propose a considerable reduction of duty on foreign corn.

Mr. O'Connell is looking feeble and is said to be fast assuming the characteristics of extreme old age.

Several slight shocks of earthquakes have lately been felt in the neighborhood of Marseilles.

It is said that the Government intends to shorten the term of enlistment of soldiers to ten years.

The negotiation of a commercial treaty between Brazil and the Zoll Verein are said to have failed.

A pension of £100 per annum, has been offered by the Government to Father Matthew.

The suffering population in the Highlands of Scotland, is estimated at 100,000.

A considerable supply of potatoes has arrived in London from Holland.

Rome has been visited by terrific inundations. The distress is great. The amount of property destroyed is serious. The Jews have been the greatest sufferers by the overflow of the Tiber; but the new Pope has mitigated their hardships by his purse and personal exertion.

The Pope has reduced duties on foreign grain in consequence of the terrible inundations in the Roman States.

MADRID, Dec. 18,—All doubts as to the renuntation of the Infante Don Enrique is now at an end.

It is announced that the King of Prussia has signified to England that he does not intend to continue the navigation treaty made between them in 1811. With this resolution, he connected the augmentation of duties recently imposed by the Zoll-Verein upon various manufactured articles, and particularly upon cotton and linen threads. From this it may be concluded that the German Customs Union is entering into a new commercial phasis.

In the Scinde army 443 of our young countrymen in 3 regiments only, appear to have perished of cholera in a few days.

The cholera was still raging at Tabreez, in Persia, at the end of October. It is said that from the 11th to the 27th of that month, 10-000 persons had died, and that the number of deaths daily, when the account left, was 200.

The Government mills at Plymouth are employed night and day in grinding Indian corn for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

The young Wheats in the east of France are stated to have come up with remarkable vigour and to promise very abundant crops.

The French prisoners who have been so long in the power of Abd-el-Kader have been liberated, 30,000 francs having been paid for their ransom.

The Great Western Steamship Company have filed in their offices no less than 460 plans, which they have received from various quarters for floating off the Great Britain.

A baker of Vienna has made a discovery, which, at the present moment, may prove of high importance—the use of beet root in making bread.

La Presse states that the adoption of free trade principles by France would deprive 3600 French ships of employment, and make the English and the Americans universal carriers for the world.

The Pope has issued a decree, by which convicts are no longer to be permitted to work, for tradesmen, to the injury of free and honest workmen, who are unable to manufacture articles at the low rate charged for them by prisoners.

The Liberal candidates for the representation of the city of London at the next general election will, it is now understood, be Lord J. Russell, Mr. Patterson, Sir G. Larpent, and Mr. Rothschild.

The Austrin Government forbids every peasant in Gallicia to leave his dwelling after sunset to hold any communication with his neighbors, or to attend any assemblage; and the whole country is militarily occupied.

The report that the house in which Shakespeare was born has been purchased for removal to America has received a direct contradiction from the trustee of the testamentary estate to which it belongs.

It is reported that Mehemet Ali has manifested a desire to establish a Railroad from Suez to Cairo. There is a talk of undertaking some works for the improvement of the navigation of the Nile in Nubia. It is said that at the end of next month 20,000 workmen will be employed on this entrance.

The Aldermen have it in contemplation to retain all the able-bodied men in the several dockyards to the use of the long guns and musketry, and to form them into an available corps to man the batteries and block-ships in cases of necessity.

Information has just been received from Egypt by a respectable mercantile house in Belfast, that the overflowing of the Nile has carried away 95 villages in Lower Egypt, with all the produce they contained, including a very large quantity of flax. The Government has set vigorously to work to repair the dykes.

THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.—The news from Trebizonde and Tiflis is of a very interesting character. It states that the announcements in the Russian journals of victories gained over Schamyl were untrue. He had by acting on the Fabian system, refusing a general engagement, harrassed and literally defeated the Russian generals.

IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland continues to be the absorbing object of attention. Day after day the distress continues to increase, and famine is doing the work of death in various parts of the country. Immense numbers of poor half-starved creatures find their way across the channel, and beg and exist as best they can, by appeals to the feelings of the inhabitants in the great towns of England. The number of poor creatures in Liverpool, Manchester, and the Manufacturing districts, natives of the sister country, who have fled from the wretchedness of their homes, is adding seriously to the local taxation of the places named. The parish of Liverpool feels the pressure so painfully, that they have memorialized the Government on the subject, but any measure to be effective must be general in its application, and the hands of the Government are too full of Irish misery to pay much attention at the present moment to *admisericordium* appeals from other quarters.

The distress is so overwhelming, that the Irish landlords have become alarmed for the safety of their estates, and are combining to devise measures to arrest the ruin which seems to be impending over their heads. The policy of the Government is adapting itself to the new state of things, and more enlarged views have been promulgated from Downing-street. The public money is withdrawn from non-productive and concentrated on productive works; and landlords who derive benefit from the labor of the people, will have to bear their share of the expense so incurred, or submit to the penalties of confiscation. Panaceas of all kinds to meet the calamity are as plentiful as black berries; the chronic diseases of Ireland, pass, of course, in review, in encompassing measures of amelioration. But the present is the time for action, not declamation, and accordingly, Parliament is to be called together on the 19th instant to consider what ought to be done in this crisis of the people's fate. Lord John Russell has issued a circular to his supporters in the House of Commons, soliciting their attendance at the opening of the session, as measures of great importance are to be immediately considered. This displays earnestness of purpose, at all events, whatever else it may denote. Some startling announcement may be looked for in reference to Ireland, and assuredly there never was a more fitting time in the history of the two countries for carrying out a great and comprehensive measure of improvement. The old obstacles and prejudices which would have resisted, tooth and nail, all efforts at amelioration a year or two back are now beaten down and prostrate, and even the landed propriety are beginning to see, although the light has broken on them tardily, that the welfare of the masses is essential to their own.

The misery in Ireland is so appalling that it has touched the hearts of the much abused Saxons, who have been generously getting up subscriptions in their various places of worship to relieve it. Much money has been thus collected, and sent to the scenes of the distress.—Some idea of the state of society across the channel may be inferred from the fact that in the County of Mayo alone, no less than thirty-two deaths are alleged to have taken place from *starvation!*

It seems to be now generally conceded that the best plan of meeting further visitations of the kind, would be the introduction of an enlarged system of poor laws into Ireland. Hitherto, the selfishness of demagogues, and the opposition of the landlords, have combined to prevent so desirable a consummation; but, with the feeling which prevails in England, and the stern necessities of Ireland, this obstruction will be unavailing, if the bull is properly taken by the horns. When matters come to the worst, according to a venerable proverb, they mend, and assuredly that point they have already reached in the sister kingdom.

The Old Ireland party continues to lose ground, and the juvenile Emerlanders to "go ahead." O'Connell is outliving his popularity. The transparency of the moral force movement is apparent, insincerity and delusion palpable. O'Brien is gaining supporters, O'Connell is losing them. Why is this? "Dan" promised his countrymen everything in the way of repeal, and has effected nothing. Hope deferred makes the heart sick; and when starvation treads in the wake of excited and disappointed feelings, the revulsion is natural.—Those who are really in earnest about the Repeal of the Union, find out that it can only be had at a perilous price. They now discover that the Repeal of the Union must be fought for, and such as are willing to push matters to that extremity have joined the Young Irelanders. That party embraces all the really earnest enthusiasts. The opposite party is dispirited and broken up, and the bankruptcy of the Association is a proof of the fact.

STOPPAGE OF USE OF GRAIN IN DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast was held in the Town hall lately, to consider the propriety of memorializing government to suspend the use of grain in distilleries and breweries while the existing scarcity of food continues in the country, when the following resolution were agreed to:—"That the present high price of provisions, and the amount of distress prevailing in this country, require every attention to the economising of food, and that for this purpose measures of an extreme nature should be adopted."—"That with this view the meeting is of an opinion that all distillation from grain in these kingdoms should also be forthwith suspended." It was then agreed that a memorial should be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, and a deputation appointed to wait on the Irish government, and urge the necessity of the immediate adoption of the measure.

FRANCE.

The French Government has protested against the suppression of Cracow. The report states that M. Guizot proposed to take high ground, and declare to the three Powers that if the suppression was persisted in, France would consider herself justified in violating the treaty of Vienna, whenever it might suit her purpose. But the King, backed by a majority of the Cabinet, would not hear of this on any account.

PORTUGAL.

The insurgent general, Bomfin, has completely out-manœuvered the Queen's general Schwalbach. The whole of Alemtejo is now in possession of the popular party, who are organising troops, juntas, &c. Elvas has only 150 men in garrison. It is the only place in Alemtejo that obeys the Queen's Government. Celestino is with Bomfin. Count de Mello is Governor of Evora. The people there are in high spirits, and well able to resist any attack. All that is known from Oporto is, that Sa da Bandeira is now there. He was worsted in the affair with Cazel at Palpassos, but no particulars subsequent to it are known.

The latest accounts from this civil insurrection add nothing of importance, and are occupied with the details of the movements of the Royal troops. Antas had left Santerem, to which place, after having passed the Bridge of Assero, he again returned, when a commotion took place amongst his troops, and 200 of them left him, and joined the royal brigade at Villa Nova.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers have just adjourned for three weeks. Their recent proceedings have possessed no interest for foreign readers.

The misery existing in Flanders is immense. Not fewer than 13,000 persons emigrated last year for America from that province, and in the ensuing year the number will be still greater.

GERMANY.

The inhabitants of Berlin have presented an address to the municipal authorities praying them to petition the King for the long promised constitution.

The production of wool in Germany has taken such a remarkable developement, that Germany now takes the lead of all nations in the production of that article.

With respect to the scandalous suppression the Cracovian republic there is nothing new.—Some disputes have, however, to be arranged between Prussia and Austria, relative to the advantages of which the commerce of the former has been deprived by the incorporation. The three powers, it is said, propose to reply collectively to the protest of England and France. In the newspaper organs of the Austrian Government some violent articles have appeared against France.

TURKEY.

Letters from Mossoul state that Bedherkan Bey is continuing his ravages. A tribe of pastoral Nestorians, called the Khozani, who had hitherto escaped the savage fury of the Kurdish chief, have been his last victims. Bedherkan Bey demanded 25,000 sheep of the dungs, or head shepherd of the Khozani. The dungs, in hope of inducing him to moderate his demand, repaired to the Kurdish camp, and offered half the number. Bedherkan Bey, so far from accepting the proposition, had the dungs seized and flung down a precipice; then, with the bleading and mangled body borne before him, he marched into the territory of the Khozani. In a few days the whole country was laid waste with fire and sword. Sixty-seven villages were pillaged and then burnt. At a place called Khabour he murdered 800 persons in cold blood. The most horrible cruelties were every where perpetrated by these monsters. Mar Johanah, the second patriarch, was impaled alive. Several Nestorians, particularly the priests, had old poured over their bodies, and were then roasted before a slow fire, amidst the jeers and savage yells of their tormentors.

INDIA

The insurrection in Cashmere was over.—The Moultan misunderstandings seemed fully arranged. Scinde continued quiet. Rumours were rife of the immediate retirement of Sir Charles Napier from office. The climate with-

in the Delta continued cool and healthy, but at Sukkur considerable sickness prevailed. Three companies of artillery, one regiment of cavalry, and five of infantry were about to be withdrawn from the country. There still remained a force of 24,000 men on the Indus. The late ministry were said to have been favorable to the restoration of the Ameers. The Governor General had reached Loodhiana. India generally was quiet and contented; trade was dull, and money scarce.

CHINA.

The news from China is interesting. A conflict had taken place between the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao, in relation to fiscal and general regulations, in the course of which several of the Chinese "fast boats" had been burned and sunk. Order had been restored in consequence of the firmness of the Portuguese Governor. The following are the particulars of the affair alluded to. The Chinese have always looked upon the Portuguese as tenants-at-will, and denied their right to exercise authority over the sons of Ham, who own subjection only to their Mandarins. The attempt to saddle them with taxes for the support of the Portuguese Government was firmly resisted—many of the traders preferring to remove their goods and leave their shops empty to paying the income tax. The same passive resistence has not characterised others of their countrymen, the owners of the fast passage-boats employed on the river. The sum of a dollar a month was proposed to be raised from each of those running to and from Macao, the amount to be applied to keeping their wharf in repair. Along with this a system of registration was to be introduced, in order to have some check on the lawless fellows who occasionally join themselves with the boatmen. Senhor Joao Maria Ferreia do Amaral, upon the first refusal to obey his order, seized two fast boats, and made prisoners of the men on board. Upon this the boatmen set about collecting and organising a large mob of their countrymen, who landed in the inner harbor, and commenced a violent attack, opening a fire upon the Portuguese from a four pounder they had brought with them.—The governor thereupon ordered out the troops, who speedily dispersed the assailants, killing ten or twelve of them, and destroying all their fast-boats, of which ten were burned and eight sunk. The Chinese then resorted to a favorite manœuvre of theirs, to close their shops in the bazaar to starve out the enemy. But the determination of the governor speedily overcame this difficulty, for he announced that if by a given time the bazaar was not open and furnished with supplies, he would fire upon and destroy it. This had the desired effect, and all was again quiet.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

Terrible Conflagration!—Immense Loss of Property—100 Buildings Burnt—50 Families Houseless.

About 10½ o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the Bowling Saloon, attached to the Neptune House, kept by Mr. Leonard Allen, in Haverhill street, north side; and owing to a strong westerly wind, blowing hard at the time, one of the most extensive conflagrations ensued, which we have recorded for many years. This establishment was wholly destroyed.

[The Herald gives the details of the individual losses, which we have not space for today. On Haverhill street a number of extensive factories and shops were destroyed or greatly damaged. So also on Beverly, Thatcher and Medford streets—in all about one hundred buildings.]

Fifteen minutes before 2 o'clock, A. M., we have just returned from the scene of destruction, which beggars all description. The rage and fury of the devouring elements seem to be almost uncontrolable. Haverhill street is nearly laid waste, and the fire was raging furiously when we left.

Last night was the coldest night we have had this season, and certainly it was the very worst night for the firemen, that we ever remember of witnessing; but nothing; can dampen the ardor of such a brave band as compose the Boston Fire Department.

2½ o'clock, A. M. The fire has crossed Thatcher street, where it has burned the housewright and carpenter's shops of Messrs. Patch and J. Ridden, and seven or eight other buildings. Here out gallant fireman, who have battled the raging elements for nearly four hours, have conquered, and victory is about to crown their efforts.

Engines from Roxbury, Cambridge, Charlestown, Chelsea and other neighboring towns were early on the ground, and, as usual, worked most bravely.

We regret to add that a young man named Wildes, a member of Lyman Engine Co. No. 5 was seriously injured by the beam of the engine striking him on the head.

We also saw another man carried to his home in Prince street who had one of his legs broken by the engine. We were unable to learn his name.—*Boston Herald, Jany. 22.*

FIRE—A WHOLE FAMILY BURNT TO DEATH.

It becomes our painful duty to inform our readers of the most distressing calamity that it has ever been our lot to record—namely that of the destruction of a whole family by fire.—It appears that on the morning of Friday last, about three o'clock, the house of Patrick Connor, Township of Lanark, was discovered to be on fire by some travellers who had put up at the house for the night, and were aroused by the screams of a part of the family. They were obliged to make their escape by breaking the window and going out. After having got out they thought of trying to save the family, but found it impossible to do so, without jeopardizing their own lives in the attempt; and Mr. Connor, his wife, five children, and a girl, who had come the evening previous to act as servant, perished in the flames.

Various rumors are afloat, some of them very unpleasant ones, in reference to this circumstance; and it is very difficult to get at the real facts connected with it. We are informed that the family had gone to bed about 6 o'clock the evening previous, and that the newly elected Councillor Mc Nab, Mr. Paris, and some other persons arrived about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Connor and the servant man got up and got tea for them, and all retired to bed about 11 o'clock. The travellers and servant man, we are told, slept in a room up stairs, and the girl and three of the children in one adjoining, which had the travellers been aware of when they escaped, it is thought they could have saved them too.—The remains of Connor and his wife were found in the bar room. The place where they slept was in a room off the bar, and from the circumstance of their having been found where they were, it is believed they were endeavoring to effect their escape; but having got stupified or bewildered, could get no farther.

An inquest was held on the remains of the unfortunate family, and young female, aged 16 number, on Saturday last, before Dr. Holmes, Coroner, when the following verdict was returned:—"That Patrick, Connor, Jane Connor, his wife, Margaret Connor, Ellen Connor, Thomas Connor, Rose Connor, his four children, and Margaret Donelan, came to their deaths by fire,—and that the said fire originated accidentally in the kitchen of Patrick Connor's house, situated in the Township of Lanark."

What awful warning *to careless* persons to think that when they lay their heads on the pillow at night—*it may be the sleep of death! —ushered without preparation into eternity.* —*Perth Courier.*

ROMISH SUPERSTITION IN MONTREAL IN 1846.

Les Melanges Religieux, a sheet devoted to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, published in this city, contains in a recent number the following:—

"Much is said in and about town of the miraculous cure, at L'Hotel Dieu, (an hospital) recently, of a Nun, known as Sister Dufresne; she had been sick far more than a month, and had received the last sacraments; the prayers for the dying had been said, and she was so low that the Nun in attendance was uncertain if she breathed. She was in this state, and every one was in expectation of her death, when a Nun who possessed a scapulary made from the stuff of the priestly gown of Messire Olier, the founder and first Superior of the community of St. Sulpice, bethought herself:—What if I placed near our dying sister, the scapulary of M. Olier?—Doubtless, that which had inspired the Nun with confidence, was the observation of M. de Charbonnelle, who in giving her the scapulary to repair, said:—'My sister, take great care of it; this scapulary is part of Mr. Olier's gown: it has effected the cure of my grand uncle, the Prebendary of—. She presented the scapulary to her sick sister, observing:—This is a scapulary of Mr. Olier. The mental reflection of the suffering Nun, as she has declared since her cure, was:—Mons. Olier was a holy man: he may effect my cure, if it be the will of God!' This was on Wednesday 9th ultimo:—about two hours after she had received the scapulary, she experienced much more severe suffering, and of a different character from what she had previously endured; but on the Friday following, about midnight she felt as though a cold hand passed from her head to her feet—and immediately she rose and sought the Nun who was her nurse, who was asleep. Without reflecting up on the possible effects of her sudden cure, she fell in her arms, exclaiming:—'My sister I am cured!'—The latter greatly alarmed, cried out:—'Sister, you are raving; let me conduct you to your bed.'—She was so affected and frightened, that she had more occasion to be assisted herself, she trembled so. The following morning the cured Nun attended the chapel; made her confession on her knees; heard Mass and received communion. During the day, she mounted and descended several times the stair ways to the third story of L'Hotel Dieu, and ate with as good an appetite as a healthy person. The medical gentlemen admit that the cure is miraculous, and will give their certificate to that effect, if they have not already done so. The cured Nun has since that time adopted with the sanction of her Superiors, the designation of 'Sister Olier.' Many miracles it is said have been effected through the intercession of Mr. Olier; amongst others, one of which we read in the Histoire de Canada, recorded in favour of Demoiselle Mance, who was perfectly restored at his tomb, of a broken arm."

We publish the proceeding, without comment. Our readers do not need any opinion from us.—We understand that besides M. Olier's gown, the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary possess a minous ribbon that is invariably ensiguated, it fires; *le ruban de St. Amable.*—*Montreal Courier, Jan. 5th, 1847.*

LORD ELGIN.

A splendid entertainment was given to the Earl of Elgin by the inhabitants of Dumfeine and the western district of Fife, on the occasion of his leaving Scotland to assume the high office of Governor General of Canada. After his Lordship's health had been drunk he returned thanks in the following words:—*Courier.*

The Earl of ELGIN, in reply, said,—It is, indeed, gentlemen, cheering and encouraging to me, destined as I am, at no very distant period, again to confront the hazards and toils of public service in a distant land, to find that I do not forfeit your regard by my absence, but that you are prepared to receive me on my return with so cordial a welcome. (Cheers.)—Perhaps this cordiality on your part may be in some measure attributable to the fact, that you are all aware that I do not leave you in pursuit of frivolous amusement or gratification.—(Cheers.) That nothing less imperative than the call of honorable duty would induce me to constitute myself even temporarily an absentee. (Cheers.) And that I look forward with an impatience always unceasing to the arrival of the period when I shall be able to take my place permanently among you—(loud cheering)—to reciprocate the courtesies of neighborhood, and to take that share which, as the representatives of a large property in the district, I am entitled to assume, in promoting the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. (Cheers.) His Lordship then referred at some length to the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.—He said:—No resident in these colonies who contemplates their present condition with an earnest and thoughtful mind, can fail to perceive that this act of emancipation was the commencement, not the consummation, of a great work of philanthropy and wisdom.—(Cheers.) That if you intend to furnish an example which other nations may be tempted to follow—if you propose to liberate the slave who spends his unrequited toil in foreign lands—if you hope to abolish that odious traffic on the coast of Africa, to which some hundred thousand of our fellow men fall annually a sacrifice—if you desire, throughout the agency of native teachers, to renovey to that benighted coast those blessings of religion and civilization which may prove more than a compensation for all the sufferings which its inhabitants have endured at the hands of the men of Europe—you must not desist from the work you have so happily commenced—(cheers)—you must on the one hand give the planter all proper assistance and support, and encourage him, by the adoption of every practical improvement, to adapt his system of cultivation by the exigencies of his new position; and you must, on the other, endeavour, by imparting to the negro the advantage of a sound religious education, and training him in habits of industry and order, to elevate the standard of his civilization and render him a useful member of a community of freemen. (Loud cheering.) To these objects my efforts were unceasingly directed during my sojourn in the West Indian Colonies. (Cheers.) Before I left Jamaica, I had the satisfaction of perceiving that just views on the subject of education prevailed very generally, and I was present at several agricultural meetings, at which there were exhibitions of implements and stock which would not have disgraced a meeting in the West of Fife. (Loud cheering.) I saw black men, recently slaves, competing with ploughmen from Scotland, sometimes not unsuccessfully, and whatever patriotism might have prompted, I could not but rejoice when the black man gained the prize. (Cheers.)

The following address was presented to Lord Elgin on his arrival at the Seat of Government, by the Inhabitants of the City of Montreal, to which he returned the answer annexed:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, ect, ect, ect.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the city of Montreal, in public meeting assembled, approach your Excellency with the expression of our hearty congratulations on your appointment to the office of Governor General of British North America, and on your safe arrival at the seat of the Canadian Government, after a fatiguing journey at a most inclement season of the year.

The knowledge acquired in public life by Your excellency as a member of the Imperial Parliament, and in other situations of high trust, justifies the confident and pleasing hope, that in the discharge of your responsible functions as Governor of this Province, Your Excellency will be guided by these great constitutional principles familiar to British statesmen wherever the prerogative of the Crown and the just liberties of the people are alike best secured.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew the assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and government of our beloved Sovereign, and of our anxious desire to maintain inviolate the connection so happily subsisting between this Colony and the Parent State.

Whilst congratulating Your Excellency on your safe arrival among us, we desire to express our earnest hope that the residence of Your Excellency and Lady Elgin in this country may promote as much the personal happiness and comfort of Your Excellency and Her Ladyship as we feel persuaded it will conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Montreal.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg that you will accept my moist sincere thanks for this Address. It is a great encouragement and support to me, when I am about to enter upon the discharge of the arduous duties confided to me by our Gracious Queen, to receive a welcome so cordial from the inhabitants of this important city.

I place unqualified reliance on the assurance which you offer of your devoted loyalty and attachment to the person and Government of our beloved Sovereign, and of your anxious wish to maintain inviolate the connexion subsisting between this Colony and the Parent State. I am confident that the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty, and by your fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, to preserve and strengthen this connexion, is prompted solely by the conviction that, duly improved, it is calculated to be an advantage and a blessing to the inhabitants of both.

You are pleased to observe that the knowledge of public affairs acquired by me in the Imperial Parliament, and in other situations of high trust, justifies the hope that I shall be guided in the execution of my functions, by the great Constitutional principles familiar to British Statesmen. It will be my study and anxious endeavour to verify these favorable expectations. I am sensible that I shall best maintain the Prerogative of the Crown, and most effectually carry out the instructions with which Her Majesty has honoured me, by manifesting a due regard for the wishes and feelings of the people,—and by seeking the advice and assistance of those who enjoy their confidence.

I cannot indeed look back to the recent history of the Province without feeling that, in resolving to conduct the administration of affairs upon these principles, I am undertaking a task of no common magnitude and difficulty. The powers of self-government, to which your Constitution allows such full scope, are given for wise purposes—to enable the people to exercise a salutary influence on the action of Government, and to render Government itself a more powerful instrument for securing for it their confidence and support. If ever these powers should, unhappily, be perverted to objects of faction or personal ambition, the best efforts of a Governor-General to promote the welfare of the Province must be unavailing, and his high and honorable office can become under such circumstances, only a source of bitter regret and disappointment.

I do not, however, shrink from the responsibility which our gracious Sovereign has commanded me to assume. I am conscious that in undertaking it, I am actuated by no other desire than to perform, faithfully, my duty to Her Majesty, and to the people of this Province,—and in the unanimity by which the proceedings of this day are characterized, I trust that I may perceive an earnest of that readiness to waive minor differences, and to cooperate for the advancement of the public weal—which is indispensable to the efficient practical working of the British Constitution.

I am alive to the vast extent of the resources of this noble Province, and deeply impressed with the belief that if proper measures be adopted, they are susceptible of rapid development. To aid in extending its trade—in drawing forth its agricultural and mineral wealth—in improving and multiplying its means of internal communication—in providing increased educational facilities for its increasing population—in conveying the blessings and comforts of civilization to the remote settlements—in removing occasions of dissension and strife, and uniting the inhabitants of all classes and races in one bond of interest and affection—is an object well worthy the exercise of the energies and talents of men of large and patriotic views. It will be my earnest endeavour to aid the endeavours of those who labour conscientiously in this behalf, and my ambition to share with them their high reward—the consciousness that they have contributed to the happiness and well-being of their fellow-men.

I thank you for the cordial wishes which you express for the happiness and comfort of Lady Elgin and myself. These will best be secured if our residence among you conduces, as you kindly say you feel persuaded it will, to the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE MAIL for England, Via Montreal & Boston, and to leave Boston on the 1st of March, will be closed at this Office on Sunday the 21st instant at 6 o'clock P. M.

A. MENZIES, P. M.

Post Office Belleville, 5th February 1847.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th 1847.

DISTRICT COUNCIL.—The Council met on Tuesday. The members present were

Joseph Canniff, James M'Taggert, Jno. S. Huffman, Jno. Ketcheson, Jno. Portt, Wm. Sweeny, H. N. Gullin, Robt. Parker, J. Cummings, Sol. Johns, J. Archibald, P. Luke, Geo. Hart, and George Benjamin, Esquires.

George Benjamin Esquire was unanimously elected Warden.

William Hutton Esquire was elected Clerk.

There appears to be a great deal of business before the Council, an account of which shall appear in our next.

The Warden having taken the Chair, he delivered the following

ADDRESS.

It is a source of must gratification to me, to be the first elected Warden of this District. It is doubly gratifying to me, in as much as it is the unanimous voice of my fellow Councillors. For the gratification you have just given, and for the honor you have hereby conferred upon me, I sincerely thank you.

An Act to amend the Laws relative to District Councils in Upper Canada, gives to us additional powers.

The first of these enables us to fix, by a Bye Law the site of a Town Hall, and the place for holding the Township Meetings in each Township. This must be done by a Bye-Law, and not a simple resolution.

Again, we have power by a Bye-Law, to provide means for paying the Members of this Council for their attendance; but this cannot be done, by a mere resolution of the Council, engrafted on to the report of the Finance Committee; but it must be by a Bye-Law, which cannot be in force for a longer period than four half yearly meetings, after the one which it shall be passed, and must at the expiration of such term, if deemed necessary, be renewed, or re-enacted.

You are next called upon to elect your Clerk, for the services of the present incumbent cease, as soon as a successor may be appointed, for even though the choice fall upon the individual now in office, he is a Clerk under your appointment, and his old Commission ceases.

In future there can only be two ordinary Meetings of the Council, which are to be held in the months of February and October, in each year, to commence on the first Tuesday in each of the said months, and not to be held for a longer period than 9 successive days, (Sundays excepted.) But should the Council see fit, at any time, for good reason to change the periods of Meeting, this can be done by a Bye-Law, to be approved by the Governor in Council.

The new Law also gives you power to regulate the commutation of Statute Labour. Of course you are aware that this is merely changing the power, because the commutation of Statute Labour has been in force in this Province for years; but it does not appear to me, that the 13th section by which this change is brought about, is at all what we require. It is true we can compound for the Statute Labour, but I do not find any power in this Law, by which we will enable us to pass a Bye-Law, by which we can enforce either commutation or statute labor, and I think that no time should be lost in bringing this matter under the notice of the Governor General in Council.

By the 15th section of the new act, we are not now required to emply the District Surveyor in works in which the sum to be expended, shall not exceed £50. It is well enough that this power is in us, but I do not think that any work should be undertaken by us without the opinion of a proper officer; nay I am sure that were this Council to employ an efficient person to report upon all its works, that the public would save Money, even though we paid such an officer a liberal salary.

The power heretofore vested in the Warden to appoint the District Surveyor, ceases from this day; that power is now invested in the District Council, and hope that we shall all be guided by a due regard of what is required of such an officer, and that we shall cast about in our minds for an efficient person to discharge the duties, but I desire, that I may not be misunderstood, I do not wish to intimate that the late District Surveyor is not competant.

Such are the additional powers conferred upon the Council by the late Act, but I think there are others, to which they might lay claim under the old Law. I think the Council has the right to change the period for Assessing and Collecting, and this should be accomplished in one season. Assessors should make their returns in January. In February the Clerk of the Peace could prepare the Collector's Rolls, and in March and April, before the parties who were Assessed move, the Collectors should enforce payment of all taxes. I know that a great deal of money would be saved to the District by such an alteration.

In a year or two from this for all purposes of taxation, the connection between the County and the Town of Belleville will cease, but I feel that I am only doing the Inhabitants of this Town, and the corporation that govern its affairs justice, when I say, that I am sure that for all matters of improvement in the Roads, the Town will be most happy to co-operate with the Council, and I feel further assured that by such a good understanding much may be accomplished for the advantage of both which otherwise will not be brought about.

In a year or two taxation, as now by Law existing in this county will cease. In that period the debt for the Court House and Gaol will have been paid, and in two years the whole of the Administration of criminal Justice will be assumed by the Provincial Government, this will leave but a portion of the expenses to be paid by the County. Being thus relieved, I think it will be our duty to continue the Taxes, for the purposes of Roads and Bridges throughout the county. I know how great the objection is, with some to the word Tax, but I also known, that without it, little or nothing can be effected, in the way of improvement. For years this county has been kept back, and deprived of its rights, by the hobgoblins raised by the word taxes. A Court House was required but it would not do to tax the people for it.—Successive subscription lists were opened, money was subscribed, but it was all of no avail, and when at last the people were prevailed upon to petition for a tax to build a Court House and Gaol, the Law was passed, we erected this edifice and became an independent District.

So it is with our Roads, all are eager to have good Roads, and I have no doubt, that each is willing to bear his proportion of the expenses, and would at once consent to be taxed for it, could he know his neighbour's feelings. For each one knows, that by taxation the property or its value will pay for the improvement.—This then being the case, I am willing to take my portion of the responsibility of the Act, and am prepared to join my fellow Counsellors, in passing a Bye-Law at the proper time, to continue our taxes for the purposes of internal improvements, convinced that every liberal minded man in the county will sustain me, and assured that those who send me here, will be the last to object to such a course. All we need, are Roads. In every other way, we are equal to any District in the Province. Give the Inhabitants of this County good Roads, give the back Townships an opportunity of carrying their produce to Market in any season of the year, whether we have sleighing or not, and from the futility of our soil, and the great advantages of water communications, and Hastings lids fair to be the most important inland county in the Province of Canada.

I freely admit to you, I do not like the system of opening Roads of late perused. I do not think that Roads should be opened, without reference to the probability of their being properly worked, and without taking into consideration its connection with the whole. I think it would be a good plan to stop all applications for new Roads for the present, and to give immediate orders for the drafting of a plan, that would lay before us at our next meeting, the main Road, and by Roads at present in existance. From it we should be able to trace all required information, and at once to come to a just conclusion, as to what would prove advantegeous to the whole, and having once adopted this, having of course due consideration to the future extension and settlement of the county, not to deviate from the grand plan adopted. And as if desirous of assisting District Councils, in such a movement, the Government allowance for Roads not opened, have been virtually abolished, for henceforth, no such Road can be opened, unless by the authority of the Council.

I now feel it my duty to call your attention to the duties imposed upon you by the School Bill.

Having appointed your Superintendent, it becomes your duty to pass a Bye-Law, to provide for the payment of his Salary.

You are called upon to divide each Township into School Sections, and having done this by Bye-Law, I would recommend, that the same Bye-Law should direct the Clerk of the Council to affix on the Walls on the inside of such house or building when the Township Meeting is held, a certified copy of such division, for each Township respectfully, it would be an easy method of affording information to the Inhabitants and would save many of them a weary journey, to Belleville, to obtain the information, that it would be their duty to attend.

By the new Act, you can levy money for purchasing sites for School Houses, and for building School Houses, in the former act, this power was omitted, and you are further empowered to levy a tax to pay for the School Houses, already erected, and not paid for.

I do not find any other specific power granted to the Council, by the New Bill.

I would recommend however, that an easy Synopsis be drawn up by your Clerk, of all the relative duties of the parties who may have to carry out the Bill, and that several hundred copies of them be printed, and distributed, amongst the School Trustees, and other parties mentioned in the Bill.

I suggest to you the necessity of a Bye-Law without further delay, directing Assessors to assess by School Sections; as some such facility as this is needed to enable the School Trustees, under the new School Act to carry out effectually its various provisions.

We have received the 1st No. of a new paper, entitled the *Canadian Farmer*, published in the City of Toronto, semi-monthly. We are happy to see that another channel has been opened by which the Agricultural portion of the community are to be benefited. For it is by such publications that the Farmer is enabled to improve, and till his land to advantage. The *Canadian Farmer* contains a quantity of very useful matter. We wish it every success.

We have also received the February No. of the *Newcastle Farmer*, which contains some very useful hints to the Farmer.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Neil will preach in the Scotch Church next Sabbath, 7th inst. at the usual hours.

Just as we were going to Press, we received the Cobourg *Star Extra* containing the following News.

LATER FROM THE AYMY.

Military Movements.—Colonel May's Dragoons attacked by a body of Mexicans!! Part of his command taken Prisoners.

The brig *Georgiana*, from Tampico, on the 14th ultimo, arrived at New Orleans on the 22nd. General Shields entered Victoria, with General Quitman on the 9th. General Quitman drove the Mexicans before him for thirty miles before entering Victoria. The Mexicans were very reluctant to give up the place, but went out on one side as the Americans entered on the other. Colonel Kearny parted with Gen. Taylor at Montemorelis, and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria, and thence alone to Tampico. There were reasons to suspect that Gen. Butler and party had been murdered.

From Saltillo.—The Mexican army, it was believed, were not far off. The Mexican soldiers, seen in the neighbourhood of Saltillo, are supposed to have been advanced parties of some 1500 or 2000 men, in possession on this side of the Desert between Saltillo and San Luis to destroy the water works, in case the American army should move on farther in the direction of San Luis. Col. Kearney brought a rumor to Tampico that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ultimo, and verbal news brought by the *Georgiana* to New Orleans to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Taylor and Worth, with 35,000 men, and a general action was immediately expected on the 1st of Jan.

General Taylor sent forward Col. May to examine the country passes between that and Montemorelis and Labrulores. On his return he took another pass leading to Labrulores, and was attacked by a leading body at the pass, which was hardly wide enough for a single horseman. Col. May managed to get through with the main body of his force and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount to succor the rear guard; but it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prisoners—May's loss had not been ascertained, nor whether he had any killed. There can be no doubt of some of our men having fallen.

General Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson, and Pillot were at Victoria with a large force. General Shields, with 650 men, marched from Tampico on the 10th, towards Altamira, with a supposed intention of opening communication with Gen. Taylor at Victoria. From 2000 to 3000 Mexican troops were between Tampico and Victoria, with which it is supposed General Shields may have an engagement. The force remaining at Tampico numbered 950 men.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. J. Greer, A. M., Rector of Belleville on the 2nd instant, Mr. John Robinson to Miss Elizabeth Boyd, both of Hungerford.

By the same on the 4th inst. Mr. Andrew Hyslop to Miss Isabella O'Brien of Ameliasburgh.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. Wm. Orr, to Miss Isabella E. Cheesman both of Thurlow.

Wanted.

An intelligent lad about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

A Good farm of Land in the Township of Sidney 1 Con. lot No. 15, under good cultivation, with Dwelling House, Barn and other necessary outbuildings. Terms cash. Application to be made to either of the undersigned, Executors, to the Will of the late George Smith, of the said Township of Sidney. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to make their offers within three months.

Charles R. Bonnisteel, Peter Smith, } *Executors.*
Sidney, 23 Jany. 1847

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Smith of the Township of Sidney are requested to make payment of the same on or before the first day of May next, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, to either of the undersigned.

Charles R. Bonisteel, Peter Smith, } *Executors.*
Sidney, 23 Jany. 1847.

Book Binding carried on as usual by J. Wilson.
Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1846.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office Belleville, 1st February 1847.

Arnold John R	Lockwood James M
Ackerill Daniel	Lomain Peater
Badgley Thomas	Loucks Elias
Barrager Henry Sr	Lunny Peter
Berwell Mr	Madden John
Belnap William	Malby William
Begg Alexander 2	Maher Michael
Bedford James	Madden Martin
Bird John	Maugan William
Bird John C	Marshall Richard 2
Boyd David	Marlow Joseph
Brett Nancy	Mather Peter 2
Cahice Thomas	Mugin Martin
Cannif Jonas	Mink H
Carlton William	Muckian John
Cardinell Delilah	Mullingsworth Edward
Carruthers Mrs	Murchison Lieut Col
Catchepaw John	McDonald John
Clarke Bernard	McAfferty Miss Jane
Clarke Patrick	McKinnon James
Clarke Robert	McMullen William
Clow Peter D	Norman Revd W E
Chisolm Colin	Nott John
Church Mrs Maria	Osborne Revd J C
Copland James	Ockernian Dunham
Colman A G	O'Connor Catharine
Cole Peter	Ockerman E & D
Dafoe Zenas	Parkes Elias
Darcus Sarah	Piercy M
Davis Richard	Piercins Gideon C
Deak William	Perraguain Lucas
Dolan Edward	Phippen J M
Donk Robert	Powers William
Ebben George	Prentice James
Embary William	Purdy Rulif
Elliott John George	Rennison Francis
Fanning Henry	Rowley Harloue
Farley Peter V	Robinson Thomas
Ferguson N D	Roberts Hannah 2
Ferguson Mrs M	Rabiaw Peter
Fenton Edward S	Rapson John
Finn Michael	Riley Martha
Fitzpatrick Thomas	Reed Absalom
Fowler J W	Russell W C
Foster John	Russell Edwin P
Fraser J P	Sheffield Joseph
Frawley Thomas	Shibley Jacob
Franklin Thomas	Smith James 2
Fralick John C	Smith Torrance
French John	Smith William
Fuller Henry S	Stewart John
Fyfield Seymour	Sharkey Bryan
Geary Rev W	Shaw James F
Gargan James	Smith Luther
Gamble T R	Steele John B
Garrison Garrett	Stimers A
Gay James 2	Sierichs Jannett
Gibson William	Sloan Mathew
Goddard Nicrisse	Salmon P.
Gollogly Barnard	Sullivan Dennis
Gorman Martin	Spencer Enos
Griffith John	Suplis Samuel
Hallesy Michael 2	Tuttle John
Hamilton A G	Thomson William
Hardy Mr	Thrasher Samuel
Hanley William	Thomas William
Hardy Samuel	Troy Catherine
Hogle Daniel	Vincent Louis
Huseltine William	Vandevort Mary
Hess Henry H	Vandevort J C
Hinds Ambrose	Vandewaters Elias
Hoskins Im	Vincent Alfred 2
Horagon Patrick	White Patrick 2
Horan James	Wickett John
Jones James	Wilson John 2
Jones Matthew	Webb Joseph
Jones Richard 2	Wilson James
Keating Catherine	Wright John
Ketcheson Benjamin	Wilson Dunham
Keens Dennis	Watson James 2
Kennedy Thomas	Walker Waddison
Killings John	Ward Thomas
Lane Revd H	Wilkins Charles
Larkin Thomas	Wonnacott John Senr
Latta William	Watson Stephen
Lillibridge Mr M	Young John
Lister John	Yager Wandel
Lockwood Joseph N	

ALEX. MENZIES,
Post Master.

Public Meeting.

TO J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, ESQ.,
Sheriff V. D.

Sir,—The undersigned Inhabitants of the Victoria District feeling deeply interested in the present Law of Dower, and being desirous to consult the Inhabitants generally on the subject and with relation to the necessity and expediency of petitioning Parliament on the subject, respectfully request that you will be pleased to convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of this District at your earliest convenience, for the purposes set forth in this requisition.

G. Benjamin, George Taylor, William Hutton, Tobias Bleeker, M. Sawyer, C. O. Benson, Jno. Ross, James Whiteford, Samuel Stevens, Herman Seiricks, P. Robertson, L. Wallbridge, James Nesworthy, John Turnbull, William Conner, Royal Munro, John Phippen, Robert Reed, Rufus Holden, H. K. Lyon, Zenas Dafoe, F. McAnnany, Henry Bull, Henry Corby, Daniel Young, Philip Ham, B. F. Davy, A. O. Petrie, John P. Morden, James Kennedy, H. Fulford, A. L. Bogert, C. V. Bogert, J. Gerald FitzGibbon.

NOTICE.

Having received the above Requisition from a large number of respectable Inhabitants of the Town of Belleville and District of Victoria, who are desirous to consult the Inhabitants generally on the subject of the present Law of Dower and as to the necessity and expediency of petitioning Parliament on the subject. I have great pleasure in complying with the same, and I do therefore hereby call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Victoria at the Court House in the Town of Belleville, on *SATURDAY the 13th day of February* 1847, *at 12 o'clock noon*, for the purpose of taking the above mentioned subject into consideration.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff V. D.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, Feb. 3rd, 1847.

Blank Deeds, Memorials, Division Court Blanks of all descriptions for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

I MICHAEL KEHOE, at present and for twelve months past residing at Belleville, in the Township of Thurlow, in the District of Victoria, Labourer; do hereby give notice, that I intend to present a petition to William Smart Esquire, Judge of the District Court of said District, praying to be examined touching any debts, estate and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my just and lawful debts.—And I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the Canada Gazette and in the Belleville Intelligencer newspaper, one month at least after the date hereof.

As witness my hand this Twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord 1847.

MICHAEL KEHOE.

L. Wallbridge,
Attorney for the Insolvent Debtor.

Province of Canada
Victoria District, } In Bankruptcy.
To Wit:

In the matter of James Hutton, and Richard Hutton, *Bankrupts.*

Notice is hereby given that a public meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupts will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville in said District, on Saturday the *twenty seventh* day of February next at twelve o'clock, noon, for the allowance of certificates to the said Bankrupts.

By order of William Smart, Esq., Judge of the Victoria District Court.

JAMES ROSS, *Assignee.*
Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1847.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Alexander Judd.

BY NOTE OR BOOK ACCOUNT.

Are requested to settle the same immediately if they wish to Save Costs, as all outstanding Claims remaining unpaid after the first day of January next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

JAMES ROSS, *Assignee.*
Belleville, Dec. 7th 1846.

CAUTION.

All Persons are hereby forbidden to purchase or in any manner trade for the following four promissory Notes, given by Thomas Butler to James Rose, said notes having been unlawfully retained by the said James Rose, given by Henry Brown and payable to Charles Butler or bearer for the sum of £7 10s.

One given by John Fair Jr. and payable to Thomas Butler for the sum of £25.

One given by Charles Todd, payable to Thomas Butler for the sum of £3.

And one given by Levi Cook, and payable to Thomas Butler for the sum of £2 2s. 6d.

This is also to forbid the parties who gave the said Notes, from paying them to any person except myself.

THOMAS BUTLER.
Rawdon, 29th Jany, 1847.

FOR SALE.

Lot No. 13 West side of Church Street, in the Town of Belleville.
For particulars apply to
JAMES GLASS.
Belleville, Jany 25th, 1846.

To Borrowers.

The Subscriber will feel grateful to the person who borrowed a case of Drawing Instruments about 18 months since, if he will return them.

ROBERT READ.
Belleville, Jany. 20th 1847.

CHAIRS.

OPPOSITE THE STORE of C. HENDERSON,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

The subscribers in returning thanks to their customers for past patronage, would inform them, and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a large quantity of

CHAIRS,

Of all kinds and descriptions, which they will sell as *LOW* as any other establishment in the District, for

CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

T. & J. LINGHAM.
Belleville Dec. 26th 1846.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to return thanks for past patronage, and informs the public that the above business will be carried on by him, at his old Tannery, where he will at all times be ready to serve customers.

All persons indebted to him, are requested to call and settle immediately, either by Note, or Payment.

B. FRALICK.
Cannif's Mill's, Thurlow, Nov 10th, 1846.

100 Pairs of BLANKETS just received and for sale.
P. ROBINSON, & Co.
September, 17, 1846.

PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

Almost every variety of Toy and Juvenile Books, uniformly and elegantly bound, for Holliday Presents, for sale by
J. WILSON.
Belleville, Dec. 24th 1846.

FOR SALE AT APOTHECARIES HALL,

Washing Soda,
Ward's Celebrated Washing Powder.
Patent Rice Starch.
Patent Geissen Blue.
London Starch, Fig Blue, &c., &c.
Belleville, August, 1846.

WHITE FISH.

60 Barrells for sale.
P. ROBERTSON, & Co.
Belleville January 1th 1847.

TO RENT.

The North half of the large White House opposite Munro's Hotel, containing seven apartments, with a large front Room suitable for a *Store or Grocery.* Possession given immediately, apply to
Wm. HOPE.
Belleville, Jany, 7th 1846.

STEAMER BROCKVILLE.

The Stockholders of the Steamer Brockville, are hereby notified, that a Dividend of Two Pounds per share is now payable by
JAMES FRASER,
Treasurer,
Kingston, 29th Dec., 1846.
The *British Whig* and *Belleville Intelligencer* will please copy for three weeks.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Just Received and for Sale by the Subscriber, a large supply of

STATIONARY,

From Montreal, consisting of WRITING PAPER, of all kinds and sizes, and all kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS

Used in the Town and Country;

Together with a GREAT VARIETY of other Articles in the above line.
JAMES HARRISON.
Belleville, Nov. 3rd, 1846.

N. B.—The Subscriber having a heavy Stock of Paper is determined to sell it by the Ream, at a very small advance from the wholesale price in Montreal. He, therefore, respectfully solicits a call from those wishing to purchase a Good Article at a low price, as he will sell *Very Cheap for Ready pay.*

BOOK BINDING.

The Subscriber takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Book Binding in addition to his other business, and he has purchased a first rate Press and other Tools of a like quality; he intends to work

IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT MODERATE PRICES,

He therefore respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage in the above line.
James Harrison.

Just received by the Subscriber, a new assortment of well selected Miscellaneous Books from the New York and Montreal markets, and for sale at low prices for cash.
J. Harrison.

For sale by the subscriber all kinds of School Books, and he is prepared to furnish them at the usual low prices by the quantity.
J. Harrison.

For sale by the Subscriber, all kinds and sizes of Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Copy Books, Slates, Pencils, Inks, and all other articles commonly used in Schools.
J. Harrison.

The subscriber has just received a New and splendid assortment of Albums and Annuals for 1847, and will sell them at a very small profit for cash.
J. Harrison.

For sale by the subscriber a new assortment of Toys and Fancy articles, together with Fancy Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Writing Desks.
J. Harrison.

Just Received, and for sale, a new supply of Violins of various prices.—Also Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordians, and Instruction Books for each of them.
J. Harrison.

For sale, Mathematical Instruments in cases of various kinds and prices.
J. Harrison.

On hand and for sale by the Subscriber a large assortment, and various kinds of Steel Pens which he will sell at very low prices.
J. Harrison.

The Subscriber is supplied with Cheap Prayer Books, Catechisms and other Books for the Roman Catholic Church.
J. Harrison.

Supplied with Prayer Books of different prices together with Psalm & Hymn Books of the English Church.
J. Harrison.

Also a supply of Wesley's Hymns in various descriptions of Binding, Watt's Hymns —Zions Songster—Village and other Hymns together with Psalm Books in various descriptions of Binding and prices, for the Presbyterian Church.
J. Harrison.

The Subscriber is also furnished with Bibles and Testaments by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and at most extraordinary low prices for Sabbath and other Schools.
J. Harrison.

In conclusion the Subscriber feels confident that he can furnish any of the above articles at as low prices as any Respectable Establishment in the Province.
J. Harrison.

Forwarding—1847.

The QUEBEC FORWARDING COMPANY, with an enlargement and improved class of Steamers and Barges, will be prepared, on the opening of the navigation of 1847, to transport produce of all kinds from Kingston, or any port on Lakes Erie and Ontario, or the Bay of Quinte to Montreal or Quebec.

They are also prepared to treat with intending shippers of produce, to carry, (on very advantageous terms) Flour, Grain, or Ashes or other produce, from any port on these Lakes, to London, Liverpool, or the Clyde.

Merchandise consigned to them from Europe, will be entered at the Custom-house here, free of charge, & forwarded to any port of Western Canada or the Western States, at the current rates of freight.

Coarse and Stoved Liverpool Salt delivered at any port on Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Quebec, December, 1846. 52-3m.

☞The *Belleville Intelligencer, Toronto Colonist, Hamilton Spectator, and London Times*, are requested to insert the above advertisement once a week for 3 months, and send their accounts to the Agent, Kingston.

LIBRARIES.

A Few well selected Libraries for Country Associations for Sale very low at the Victoria Book Store. By
J. WILSON.
Belleville Dec. 24th 1846.

FALL
DR
IN THIS
CORNER OF
ST.

ALEX. S.

Begs respectfully to
tants of Belleville an
try, that he has opened the

CORNER

Where he has now receive
A LARGE AND WELL AS

FANCY AND
DRY GO

Suited for the Present an
comprising an Extensive V
NEW AND FASHONA
Imported expressly f
AMONG WHICH WIL
Plain, Printed, and Figured
Plain, Printed, and Figured
Ottoman Cloths, Plain and
Merinoes, Victoria Cloths & ot

SHAWLS

In Cashmere, Indian, Maud, Cloth,
ran, Angora, Thibet, Worsted and
Plaids, Gaila Plaid, and Fine Saxony
for cloakings.

SILKS, SATINS, AND SATINETS.

FRENCH BONNET RIBBONS and FLOWERS;

GREY SQUIRREL, SABLE AND OTHER FURS, IN

MUFFS, BOAS, &C.

Together with a General Assortment of

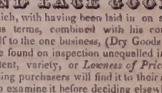
Broad Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, Satinetts, Vestings, and Blankets, Flannels, and Grey and White Cottons, Linen Bags, and Bagging Linens, Rugs, and 2 & 3 Ply Carpets, &c., &c.,

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Hosiery, Haberdashery, Small Wares,

AND LACE GOOD.

Which, with having been laid in on advantageous terms, combined with his confining himself to the one business, (Dry Goods only,) will be found on inspection unequalled in point of extent, variety, or *Lowness of Price*, and intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine it before deciding elsewhere.
Belleville, Oct. 29, 1846.



"STEAMER PRINCE EDWARD."

The original stockholders in this vessel are hereby notified, that the securities received for proceeds of the sale of the vessel, to Capt. Jabob Bonter, and maturing in November 1847 are in the hands of the subscriber, ready to be delivered to proprietors on presentation of their Script.

THOMAS GREER,
Agent for Stockholders.

☞The Belleville *Intelligencer* and Picton *Sun* will please give the above six insertions and send their accounts to the *Argus* Office.
T. G.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

General and well selected assortment just received & for sale by
J. WILSON.
Belleville Dec. 11th 1846.

Paper Hangings, 2500 Rolls, comprising sixty different patterns just received and for sale very low, by
J. WILSON.
Belleville Dec. 11th 1846.

Paper Window Shades, a choice and rich supply, just received and for sale by
J. WILSON.
Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1846.

A few Sabbath School Libraries, with and without the Cases, for sale by
J. WILSON.
Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1846.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

Just made, and ready for sale at the Ontario *Mills Woolen Factory*, Cobourg, 1000 pair of BLANKETS, of superior quality.
S. E. MACKECHNIE.
Cobourg, Feb. 10th 1846.
N. B.—Cash at all times paid for Wool or Cloth given in Exchange, as it may suit the Wool-grower.

For Sale,

ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Lot No. 14 & 16, being the Gore, in the 11th con. of the Township of Marmora. On one of the lots there is a large quantity of Red Pine. Any person found trespassing or cutting timber on said lots will be prosecuted.

For particulars apply at this office, or at the office of the *Gazette, Picton.*

FOR SALE AT APOTHECARIES HALL.

Boiled and Raw Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
Paints and Painter's Colours,—a large and superior assortment.
Paint Brushes.
Belleville, August, 1846

SAUCES.

Emperor of Russia.
Worcester,
John Bull,
And other celebrated Sauces, just received and for sale at
APOTHECARIES HALL.

NEW TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE.

FORMERLY THE ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.

We are aware that to open new shops and to make professions of extraordinary cheapness, is no new thing in Belleville; but premit us to hope that in thus addressing you, we may not be indiscriminately classed with mere professors, but be allowed that fair play which honorable competition invites, and to stand or fall by those professions being fairly tested.

Our principal aim will be directed to the Tea Trade, for which, at the present we conceive there is an excellent opening. Our attention will be *exclusively* given to the selection and sale of Teas and other Groceries. This is absolutely required on the part of those who would wish to excel.

It may be asked what advantages we offer, which have not been repeatedly held out by others.

We answer, we make no professions but what we mean to adhere to. We are satisfied, from the manner the Grocery Trade is conducted in this Town (that is being mixed up with Dry Goods) that ample room exists for the sale of excellent Teas, Coffees &c., at much lower prices than are now being paid for them.

Competition is always beneficial by exciting emulation, it acts upon Trade as the flowing tide upon the waters, stirs up its stagnant character, and beautifies the whole stream of Commercial dealing

We hope by undeviating rectitude in all our dealings, to cultivate a connection for the sale of the best selected articles upon the smallest remunerating profit, and accomplish our object by the establishment of a large Ready Money Trade. We base our pretensions on *principle*, which, when tested must conduce to confidence. All we ask from you, which we do respectfully, is a trial and comparison. We leave to your judgment a renewal or reversal of the favour.

THE Subscribers (in addition to their extensive Grocery establishment in Kingston) have been induced to open a branch of their business in Belleville, where they are now receiving from the New York and Montreal Markets, a large and well selected stock of Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., consisting in part of

TEAS.

Fine Country picked Young Hyson.
Extra *strong flavor* do.
Fine Curled leaf Old Hyson.
Hyson Twanky very superior.
Fine Favored Twanky.
Fine Round leaf Gunpowder.
Very fine High Dried do. in cannisters for family use.

SUGARS.

Bright Muscovado in hhds.
do do in bbls.
do Port Rico do.
White Havannah in cases.
Real Crushed Loaf Sugar.
Double Refined Loaf do.

COFFEE.

Fine Laquaira.
Old Government Java.
St. Domingo and Rio.

These coffees are roasted and ground every day by themselves and will be found superior to any yet offered in Belleville.

TOBACCOS.

Fine Honey dew.
Extra Fine do.
Cavendish.
Oronoko and Aromatic chewing Tobacco.
Rielley's cut Tobacco for smoking, with a complete assortment of other Groceries too numerous to mention.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy Fine pale Brandy.
do Conga do.
Stored Deputy do. do.
Bordeaux Brandy.
De Kyper Holland Gin,
Sherdam Gin in cases.
Real Jamaica Spirits.
Scotch Whiskey.
50 Barrels Canada Whisky,
"Cambleton" and "Islay."
Hunts No. 1 Port Wine.
Sandemans do do in Wood and Bottles.
Pale and Brown Sherry.
Bronte Madeira.
"Taylor" Madeira in wood and bottles, a very superior article imported direct from Madeira expressly for the Canada Trade.

FRUITS.

Fine Fresh Prunes.
Walnut, Brazil, Filbert and Pea Nuts.
Sweet and Bitter Almonds.
Fine Fresh Figs.
Muscatel Raisins.

SALT.

50 Barrells Onandago Salt,
50 Bags Stoved do.

JAMES BLACKLOCK & Co.
Importers and Dealers in Tea, &c.

Belleville, 2nd December, 1846.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND *ACRES OF LAND* IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS & OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their Lands in the HURON TRACT, for disposal by way of LEASE, for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent being payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years at a fixed price named in Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payment of rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile tracts of land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract in the year 1842 contained 7,101 souls—in June last year the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls according to the Official Returns.

The above lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their friends.

Maps, printed particulars and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province will be furnished free of charge by application, if by letter post-paid, to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto and Goderich and Stratford in the Huron District.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick St., Toronto, Jan'ry 1, 1847.

NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, KINGSTON, C. W.,

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the trade to his large and choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising almost every article in the general *GROCERY, WINE, & SPIRIT TRADE.* And could say from his knowledge of business, that his stock has been well selected and is well worthy the attention of a call from intended purchasers.

WM. SIMPSON.

Ontario Street, Oct. 1845. 42-tf.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce received on consignment and liberal advance made.

W. S.

A few packages of *SHELF HARDWARE*, Agent for *SHERE'E* **CAST STEEL** *AXES and EDGE TOOLS.*

HASTINGS MINING AND RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE—Application will be made to the next meeting of Parliament, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Hastings mining and Rail-road Company," for the purpose of working the Iron and other Mines within the limits of the County of Hastings, with powers to construct a Rail-road from Belleville to Madoc, and such other Interior Districts of the County, and of the adjoining Districts, as shall be deemed advisable.

Belleville, 21st November, 1846.

A NEW MAP.

AN ENGRAVED MAP OF THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

PUBLISHED by JOHN J. HASLETT, D. P. Surveyor. At 25s. per Copy.

The above map takes in about 650 acres, including the South part of lots number 2. 3. 4. and 5 as far as the Northern limits of the Town in the first Concession of Thurlow. The map is drawn on a scale of three Chains to an inch, representing the streets, Houses, gardens, and yards, with all improvements that have been made within the limits of the Town, up to this date.

The different divisions of property are shown distinctly and represented by numbers on the map. The whole has been carefully surveyed and mapped by Mr. Haslett, who has been eight years in constant practice, Surveying, levelling, and mapping in Great Britain and Ireland with the Royal Engineers, together with three years in Canada, who flatters himself that the accuracy of the map of the town of Belleville will meet with general satisfaction.

Belleville Oct. 25th, 1845.

LOOK AT THIS.

MATTHEW SLOAN wishes to intimate to his friends and the Public in general, that he has taken the premises of Mr. John Donaghue, situated on the road leading from the Town of Belleville to Cannift's Mills, and fitted them up as a Public Inn, called

OUR HOUSE,

who by strict attention and good accomodation wishes to share a part of Public patronage he has also good yard and stabling for the traveling community, he can also accomodate six respectable boarders, and a greater number in the opening of the spring.

And he assures those who may favour him with their support that there will be no pains spared in making them comfortable, good board and comfortable lodging at a reasonable price his bar will always be furnished with the choicest of Liquors.

January 20th 1846.

COMMERCIAL MART.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the TRADE that he is constantly supplied with a complete assortment of

CUT NAILS,

of all sizes, and of the best description, at the lowest Manufacturer's prices, adding transportation.

ALSO.

That he has the Agency for the sale of Black and White washing by the bale direct from the Factory And the usual assortment of fine Teas, Sugars, Liquors, and other Groceries.

MESS AND PRIME MESS PORK.

WILLIAM WARE.

Kingston 22nd Sept. 1845.

NOTICE.—The President and Board of Police of Belleville, in the Victoria District, will apply to the next Session of Parliament for an Act to amend and alter the present Act of Incorporation.

Belleville, 20th November, 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

VICTORIA DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the estate, real and personal of Henry W. Yager an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of Billa Flint the Younger, for the sum of Sixty Pounds, I have seized and taken all the estate, real and personal of the said Henry W. Yager, and unless the said Henry W. Yager return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the said action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the estate real as well as personal, of the said Henry W. Yager, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff.

Sheriffs' Office, Belleville, 20th Jany. 1847.

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

Victoria District. } BY virture of a Writ of
To Wit: } Vendiliouis Expouas,

issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Lester Morrough, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Catherine Margaret Morrough, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Robert Lester Morrough, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of Jean Baptiste Bruyere: I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 2 in the second concession of the Township of Sidney, which I shall offer for Sale at the Court House in Belleville, on Saturday the twentieth day of March 1847.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriffs' Office Belleville,
16th December, 1846.

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

Victoria District, } BY virtue of a writ of
To Wit: } Feri Facias issued out

of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Charles Powers, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Clarissa Powers, Administratrix of the said Charles Powers, deceased, at the suit of Roger Olmstead: I have taken and seized, as belonging to the said Charles Powers deceased, the following property, viz:—One undivided fourth part of 92 acres of the west half of lot No. 1 in the 6th con. of Madoc, being that part thereof sold by Donald MacKenzie to one John G. Pendergast by deed dated the 4th day of August A. D. 1847 and subsequently by the said John G. Pendergast sold to Charles Powers, deceased:—Also the one undivided fourth part of 20 acres of the South East corner of lot No. 1 in the 5th Con. of Madoc aforesaid, as described in the Deed therefore from Donald MacBeatte to John G. Pendergast dated the second day of December A. D. 1837 and by him conveyed to the said Charles Powers: all which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the 20th day of March next at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville,
9th December 1846.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

HEALTH, THE GREATEST TEMPORAL BLESSING.

It would be gratifying to the writer of this advt, could any means be devised, whereby the public might be made fully acquainted with the efficiency of the Brandreth Pills, in preventing and curing diseases. It is easy to comprehend that the life of man is blood and that while the blood is pure, no disease of any kind can exist in the system—Therefore, to prevent and cure diseases—assist nature in purifying the blood, and supporting the system, while struggling to relieve itself from the unwholesome messenger. Common sense forbids the use of any debilitating remedies, and from more than ten years experience and practice, I am fully confident that no medicine as yet known, can in any degree compare with Brandreth Pills in fulfilling these natural common-sense indications In the prevention and cure of small pox, measles, scarlet fever, Erysipelas, putrid sore throat, whooping-cough and all other prevailing diseases of the season or climate, either with adults or children, the Brandreth Pills stand preeminent and have never been imitated. Differing from all other pills, they enter the circulation, & purify the blood by removing all morbid accumulations, which is the primary cause of all diseases, and by the tonic, or life-giving principle which is combined with the earthtic, they give tone and strength to all the organs, and will enable the system to withstand the prostrating influences of the disease, for they never weaken, but always increase the strength.

Appropriate nursing is necessary in all cases.

I am aware that many unprincipled individuals are making and vending pills which they represent to the world as possessing all the virtues of the Brandreth pills,—while they know it to be totally false, and all that is necessary to put a final stop to their impositions is for the Brandreth pills to be known. By these impostors every kind of means is devised and ingenuity taxed to the utmost, and false titles assumed, (such as Dr.—M. D.—Vice President &c. &c.,) for the sake of giving popularity and sale to their medicines. Let any person put one of these pills on a red hot shovel, beside one of Dr. B's, and it will soon speak for itself. The latter will dissolve and burn down to cinder and ashes, while the other will resist the heat equal to iron, and a continued use of them (with certain conditutions and temperaments) might produce epileptic fits.

The value of the Brandreth pills has long been known and appreciated in many parts of Canada E, and may now be obtained throughout the Province, as I am establishing agencies for the sale of them in every City, Town and Village of importance, to bring them within the reach of all who desire to be benefited by them.

JAMES LULL, M. D. *General Agent.*
For sale at Apothecaries Hall.—C. Le Vesconte, Agent.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

Rheumatisms, Gout, Contracted Cords, Muscles, etc., are prevalent & Common Diseases.

The practitioner of greatest skill, if honest, generally shrinks in despair at the prospect of governing and eradicating these diseases. His remedies are generally palliative, and the patient feels happy at any relief from his torments.

If his family doctor gives him any hope of a cure, it is at the end of a long course of medicine that is to act upon the system, or at the expense of drawing from the arm his life's blood, until, if cured, (which is by such means next to impossible), he has not enough of "life left to be worth living for." How important then that a remedy to check, control, and eradicate Rheumatism and Gout, to strengthen and extend shrivelled and knotty cords, and muscles, till nature and health again have sway and control. Such you may rely, is the effect of Hewes's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Eleixir, sold by *Comstock & Co.*, and true only when they have their fac-simile signature to them. By the use of this Liniment, weak limbs are strengthened, contracted cords relaxed, all swellings reduced, inflammation exterminated, and those who are lame are enabled to walk again. How happy the discovery, that the Elixir Dropstaken internally, operate specifically and directly upon the effected parts, while the Liniment rubbed on externally removes all soreness and pain, and renders the patient at once comfortable and happy. A few cases cited which are fully witnessed and authenticated, will do more than we can say, to convince of the truth of this; but the *use of it once*, will dispel all doubt, and make the sufferer its most efficient friend. It is the duty of such to recommend it to other sufferers.—Will you do it?

To the Bald Headed and others interested. Does any know a neighbor or friend who has been bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with dandruff, though brushed every hour—which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with scurf,—whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Of 20 years growth of this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent.—though when discovered not opposed by anything for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair if used to any extent.—Can more than these facts be wanted—refer to these recommendations by a list of names of respectability unequalled by any other article Look to these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald, restore it. Ladies, attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the balm of columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons.

It is your duty as morlists, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, for it will do it.

CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The marvellous cures which have been wrought by this all-healing ointment, and the almost incredible amount of suffering which has been relieved by it, are too well known by the public to admit of any doubt of its wonderful properties in subduing all pain or suffering from burns or scalds, and always healing in an incredible short time and never leaving any scart If applied to broken limbs they heal without pain, or soreness. It is sure to cure eyes that have been sore and inflamed for years. By it old sears are removed, and contracted cords are relaxed. It reduces swellings, and stops mortifications. It heals every species of wounds, both old and new, and humors of every description are cured by it. Hundreds in the city of New York and in all parts of the Union, wherever this salve is known, now stand ready to testify to its astonishing effects in removing all pain almost immediately upon its application. No family should ever be without this salve.

Comstock & Co., New York, sole Proprietors and no Pain Extractor is genuine unless it has their signature on the wrapper of each box. Price 25 cents.

THE PILES.

The worst attacks of the Piles are permanently and effectually cured by the use of Hay's Liniment and Linn's Balm of China. These remedies have proved perfectly effectual in thousands of the worst cases, and we now askr who will suffer with this complaint, when a sure, remedy is at hand?

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of all sorts, from children and adults.

THOUSANDS perish by worms without the real cause being known.—Some other reason is assigned to their sickness, until too late to cure the real cause.

What immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand, the complaint which is destroying those precious flowers of life—children.

What should be done?

The answer is plain. Give this Vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms; and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate them with a certainty and precision truly astonishing.

The immense sale that this Vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value, and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish the volumes of certificates that have been given for his article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefitedby it.

We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.

Remember and ask for KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE—A DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm, or of affording a complete test of their existence. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge. Therefore, in urgent cases, those of fits, spasm, or convulsions, caused by worms, its unrivled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain, it is safe, and adapted to the tenderest age.

Comstock & Co., New York, 21 Courtland street, New York.

☞ *The above Medicines are for sale by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland St., New York, who are the sole proprietors, and also at Apothecaries' Hall, and by Dr. Helden & Co. Belleville.*

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

MONTREAL, 14th *March*, 1846.

NOTICE, is hereby given to Occupants and Purchasers of Clergy Reserves generally, that by a recent Order in Council, the following alterations have been made in the terms lately published for the Sale of Clergy Lands.

1.—*One Tenth* only (instead of one third) of the purchase money will, from this date, be required in hand, and the remainder in nine equal instalments of one tenth each, payable on the 1st of January nextensuing after the date of Sale.

2.—On lots occupied without authority, in place of interest as required by the late regulations, rent will be charged for the time of occupation at the following rates viz:

On lots of 200 acres, & in proportion for ½lots.

In Upper Canada.

For the first seven years, 35s. per annum.
For the second do do 70s. do
For the third do do 105s. do.

In Lower Canada.

For the first seven years, 25s. per annum.
For the second do do 50s. do
For the third do do 75s. do.

3.—The privilege of pre-emption granted by the late regulations to lessees & to their assigns whose leases expired previous to the 1st of January 1841, as also to occupants of Clergy lots without authority prior to the same date, shall not be considered to extend to such lessees or their assignees, or to such occupants, as do not on or before the 1st January, 1847, make application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purchase of the Clergy lots which they respectively occupy, and who do not do or before that day, pay all rents which may be due, according to the present regulations.

4.—It will be an express condition of all Sales of Clergy Reserves, that the purchaser shall not cut or remove any timber (except for the purposes of clearing and building on the the land) until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid up.

PUBLIC NOTICE is also given that no person who may, without authority after this date, enter upon or possess himself of any Clergy lot shall be regarded as having any claim to preemption as the purchaser, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall not deal with any such occupant as being entitled to any consideration, by reason of his being so entered upon any Clergy lot.

For the purchase of any of the Clergy lands (as also of all other public lands,) and for any further information respecting them, applications are to be made to the local Agents of this Department for the Districts in which the lots are situated, a List of which, with the names and residences of the respective Agents, is subjoined for the information of the public.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal 10th March 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, since the 1st January 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claim and take out their Patents within *two years* from this date, they will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by Sale.

All the Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March 1848.

CITY BREWERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Customers of the CITY BREWERY, and the Public generally, that he has become the sole Proprietor of that well and favourably known Establishment; and that he has secured the services of Mr. JAMES LIVINGSTON, as Brewer, whose Beer has invariably met with the merited approbation of the public, and that he will be prepared at an early day to supply those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSEPH B HALL.

Kingston, 16th August, 1845. 45.

HIGHEST PRICE IN

CASH,

PAID FOR

WHEAT, FLOUR, AND POTASH.

G. HENDERSON.

The Intelligencer,

OF BELLEVILLE, AND VICTORIA GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT THE OFFICE, CORNER OF FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL. | SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM IF SENT BY MAIL TWENTY SHILLINGS.

VOL. XIII. BELLEVILLE, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1847. NO. V.

NOTICE.

A REPORT OF MY HAVING RETIRED from Practice being very generally believed in various parts of the District. I adopt this method of publically *Contradicting* such report; as also to assure all persons who wish to consult me, that I am ready at all times to give them my Professional assistance, on the same terms as any properly qualified Practitioner.

JAMES LISTER,
Member Royal College Surgeons, &c., London.

Belleville Jany. 20th, 1846.

A CARD.

MR. RELYEA, DENTIST, has returned, and is now fully prepared to resume his practice, having supplied himself with a large and beautiful selection of

PORCELAIN TEETH,

and in his visit to Boston and New York, has found many valuable improvements in the art of FILLING, INSERTING, and also in extracting.

Belleville, July 9th 1846.

DR. WALTON,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has *moved* from his late residence to the *HOUSE*, recently occupied by

D. B. SOLE,

Where he will be ready to attend to all who call on him for

MEDICAL OR SURGICAL AID.

☞ Office on the Second Floor in the same Building.

Belleville, May, 1846.

MR. CHARLES O. BENSON,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW.
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, &c. &c.
Has removed his Office to his Dwelling House,
ON BRIDGE STREET.

MESSRS.
MURNEY & FITZGIBBON,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES.
CONVEYANCERS
&c. &c. &c.
Office Corner of Front and Bridge Streets,
BELLEVILLE,
EDMUND MURNEY.
WILLIAM FITZGIBBON.

J. GERALD FITZGIBBON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, LAND AGENT, AND CONVEYANCER.
Office next door below D. YOUNG'S Tavern.
FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE.

MESSRS.
DOUGALL & EVERITT.
BARRISTERS & ATTORNIES,
CONVEYANCERS, &
Office on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets.

BENJAMIN DOUGALL,
ROBERT JOHN EVERITT.
Belleville, 27th May 1846..

G. E. HENDERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY
&
BANKRUPTCY.
CONVEYANCER & LAND AGENT.
OFFICE
VICTORIA BUILDINGS.
☞ Entrance one door north of the Store of Lazure & Co.
Belleville, June 25, 1845. 24

CHARLES L. COLEMAN.
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,
CONVEYANCER, &c. &c. &c.
BELLEVILLE.
Office on the West side of Front Street, opposite Mr. Roy's Store.
Belleville 29th August 1845.

A CARD.
LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.
MRS. SNYDER,
has just received a handsome assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
And solicits the Ladies of Belleville to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
CAPS & BONNETS,
of the newest style willbe found at her Shop.
Belleville, 26, June, 1846.

HIRAM FULFORD.
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE WILLIARD'S TAVERN,
FRONT STREET BELLEVILLE
Sales every Tuesday and Saturday, and oftener if required. Calls from the country attended to, on more reasonable terms than any other Auctioneer in the county.
Belleville 28th May, 1846.

Poetry.

OH! IF THERE WERE NO PRINTERS WHAT WOULD THE PEOPLE DO?

AIR.—"*The Old English Gentleman.*"

BY E. M. HEIST.

The Printers! Ho! I sing to them! I dedicate this lay
To those who ply the noble Art, which, like the sun's bright ray,
Gives light and happiness to all, and shines the wide world through;
Oh! if there were no Printers, what would the *People do?*

The Politician, then, indeed, would be a sorry thing,
For there would be no daily sheet, election news to bring;
And he would have to wait for it, perhaps a month or two;
Oh! if there were do Printers, what would the People do?

The Senator and Member, too, might bid farewell to fame,
Were not one found to print their thoughts—their mighty deeds proclaim—
Their speeches made for "Buncombe" they'd find to be "no go!"
Oh! if there were no Printers, what would our wise men do?

The Poet and the Novelist might lay aside their quill—
Give up their toil and study, and bid their brains be still;
For who would read their manuscripts, or even look them through?
Oh! if there were no Printers, what would our Authors do?

The Merchant, every day, might get newstyles and fresh supplies;
But were no papers to be found wherein to advertise,
He'd find his stock grow very large—his dollars very few;
Oh! if there were no Printers, what would the Tradesmen do?

The Ladies, too—God shield them well, and bless each gentle heart!—
How they would grieve, if to the world was lost the Printer's Art;
For there would come no Magazines, each month with Fashions new;
Oh! if there were no Printers, what would the dear ones do?

Then, honour to the Printer!—to whom I give this lay!—
To there who ply the noble Art, which like the sun's bright ray,
Gives light and happiness to all, and shines the wide world through;
For if there were no Printers, WHAT would the People do?

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

Not BY GOLDSMITH.

There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The nation's master taught his squabbling school.
A specious man he was, and smooth to view;
I knew him well, and every member knew.
Well had the Tory trimmers learned to trace
The Corn Law's downfal in his smiling face;
Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee
At all his twists, for many a twist had he;
Full wide the landlords, anxious whispers ranged
To tell the dismal tidings when he changed.
Yet was he staunch, or, if unstaunch in aught,
The love he bore to office was in fault.
The very Whigs declared how much he knew,
'Twas certain he could talk and wheedle too;
Bills he could steal, majorities presage,
And every member's conscience he could gauge:
In scheming, too, John Russell owned his skill,
For e'en, though ousted, he was Premier still;
While speeches, teeming less with sense than sound,
Amazed the gazing Commons ranged around:
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew
That one smooth tongue could "*gammon*" all he knew.

—*Mephystopheles.*

A HEAVY LOAD OF STAKES.—Dan Marble occasionally let off a joke that will keep. He saw a fellow staggering about the race track the other day, with more liquor on than he could conveniently carry.

"Hello! what's the matter now!" said a friend, whom the inebriated individual had just run against.

"Wh—hic—why," said the fellow, so drunk he was hardly able to articulate, "wh—hic—why, the fact is, a lot of my friends have been to—hic—betting liquor on the race to-day, and they've got me to hold stakes for them."—*Picayune.*

CHEAP BIOGRAPHY.—The best way of learning everything about yourself is to get a friend to kill you in the newspapers. It is astonishing the number of things you will learn which you never knew before.

Wonderful Transformation.—Cattle may this month, be turned into meadows.—*Punch.*

BRITAIN AND BRITAIN'S QUEEN.

BY MISS CREIGHTON, STUDENT, BURLINGTON ACADEMY.

"Breathes there a man with soul sodead,
Who never to himself hath said,
There is my own, my native land?"

From the earliest period of time, thegrand theme of every people has been, "Our nation and our country."

The untutored savage loves his native wilds, the sable son of Africa clings to his trackless deserts, and the wretched Greenlander refuses to leave his barren mountains; the blithsome swiss chants the beauties of his hills and vales; and the Canadian exults in his connection with the brave and the free. Many champions have wielded the sword of eloquence in defence of national rights and freedom: myriads of brave and intrepid warriors have sacrificed their lives at the shrine of their country's freedom, and the banner of liberty has often been bathed in the blood of the most illustrious of our race.

It may be thought presumption in a schoolgirl, to attempt to raise her mind to the contemplation of a theme so lofty as that of vindicating the fame of kingdoms, and especially of Victoria's glorious realm.

It has been justly—remarked, that home is the province of woman;—but, may she not, without overreaching her bounds, occasionally cast a glance towards that boundless field in which the other sex is expatiating, and at least cherish fond hopes for the welfare and prosperity of her country? Should the question be asked,—In woman endowed with the heroic virtue of patriotism? what more convincing proof is necessary than the address of the Spartan mother to her son about to enter the field of battle, "Return *with* your shield or on your shield."

Allowing, then, that woman is susceptible of those noble feelings and sentiment which glow in the bosom of the patriot, may not even the humblest Canadian female, as she plies her needle, or holds the distaff, be allowed to contemplate the rise and progress of her own dear native land?

On taking a retrospective glance at the history of the world, we see, about the commencement of the second century, England like a speck on the Atlantic—the inhabitants clothed in the fur of animals, and under the influence of the most degrading superstition. Weak and defenceless, they are subject to cruel inroads from hostile tribes; pursued like beasts of prey, they ascend the rugged mountains, or take refuge in loathsome caves, there to linger out a short but miserable existence, and then fall a prey to the eagle's talons or serpent's fangs.—Such was the condition of those who first bore the name of Britons. But what a mighty, glorious change! The sea-girt isle, which once trembled beneath the sanguinary ravages of Huns and Picts, has shaken from her the shackles of tyranny and oppression; the days of her minority were long since numbered, and she now wears her dauntless head in proud defiance of every usurping foe.

No longer does the briny ocean mark her precincts. Beneath the fertilizing rays of the equator her barges are safely moored, and far off in the frozen regions of the north her colors are planted. To her the shallow sons of Asia reach forth their hands, and Africa pleads for succour and protection. In vain do we now look for those fur-clad tribes which once constituted the aristocracy of our fatherland; they are gone, and with them have perished the rites of Druidic superstition. Instead of the uncouth vestment of fur, is seen the royal robe and imperial purple; where the smoke of human sacrifices once ascended, now the standard of the cross is erected.

In their turn the oppressed have become the invaders, and the who once trembled beneath a tyrant's frown, has triumphed over the vanquishers of the world.

For centuries the flag of England has braved "the battle and the breeze," equally victorious on sea and land, it has supplanted the mightiest ensigns of the world, and is now unfurled over eighty millions of our race.

"Few were the adventurous barks
That ploughed the deep—but now
What breeze but bears St. George's Cross,
What shore but knows our prow?"

In her social, political, and religious institutions, Britain stands without a rival. Whenever her sceptre is swayed, there are liberty of conscience, and freedom from oppression.—Wherever her conquests extend the darkness of ignorance and superstition are chased away by the light of science, and the glad tidings of salvation are proclaimed.

Imbued with the philantrophic spirit of their nation, and burning with holy zeal, the missionaries of England have gone forth to the utmost parts of the earth, to gather the benighted into the fold of the Redeemer. By them the rose of sharon has been carried to the unhospitable regions of the north; rough places have been made plain, and many moral deserts have become fruitful gardens in the vineyard of our Messiah.

In vain did the oppressed sons of Africa call for protection until the arm of Britain was uplifted in her defence. Touched with sympathy for human woe, she flew to their relief.—By her expostulations, entreaties, and liberal remunerations, the hand of the slave dealer has been in a great measure stayed. The Juggernaut car of slavery is trembling beneath her frown, and the shackles are falling from millions who stretch forth their unfettered hands to heaven while they implore blessings on their deliverer. "Slaves cannot breathe on British views the extent and grandeur of her empire; soil; they but touch our country and their shackles fall."

From this new field of benevolent action she casts her eye towards India. The trembling Sikhs yield to her supremacy, and soon the broad shield of protection is spread over this hitherto defenceless race. Yes! the millions of India, through Britain's instrumentality, are rising up to all the enjoyments of civilized life.

Next in the train of Britain's conquests, comes the Celestial Empire, with her hundreds of millions of inhabitants. Those massive walls which for centuries stood in bold defiance of the world's encroachments, were but a mole hill in the way of the British Lion, at whose approach those ponderous gates which had ever been closed against the breathe of the *cross*, were thrown open to welcome the ambassadors of Christ. There the banner of the cross is now unfurled, and where Satan held for centuries undisturbed his reign of darkness and terror, and cast his fetters strongly upon the mighty mass of mind, the sacramental hosts of God's elect are being marshalled, and the beams of heavenly light are already falling benignly upon the borders of this vast moral wilderness.—Thus in many instances has Britain been the instrument of verifying the divine prediction. "The people that vat in darkness saw greatlight, and to them that vat in the region and shadow of death, light is sprung up."

But Britain's glory is not confined to her conquests abroad. At home her true dignity shines forth with unrivalled splendor. Adorned with everything that constitutes a wealthy, a prosperous, and a happy nation, she stoops not to court the favor or applause of surrounding kingdoms. Firmly established in the principles of strictest justice and integrity, her mandates are rigid and inflexible.

To the most remote appendages of her dominions equal rights and privileges extend.—No richer is the draught which the wealthy and luxurious citizens of the metropolis quaffs at the fountain head than, are the streams which gladden the heart of the most obscure Canadian peasant. While the former worships the God of his fathers according as reason or conscience may dictate, the latter bows beneath his own vine and figtree none daring to molest or make him afraid.

In point of literary or scientific attainment, England stands on a proud eminence. Enrolled in the records of her history are the names of many who have shown forth as the brightest luminaries of the intellectual world. While a Nelson, a Wellington and a Peel have extended her conquests, and established that basis on which surrounding kingdoms have founded their systems of legislation; a Herschel and a Newton have grasped the planetary system and unveiled the mysterious laws of nature; and a Milton, a Shakspeare, and a Dryden have aroused a slumbering world by the genius, harmony, and melting pathos of their numbers.

Indeed, in the language of another, "Every inch of England's ground is sanctified by noble deeds, and intellectual renown." Go where you will, places present themselves which are stamped with the memory of some one of these "burning and shining lights," which have illuminated the atmosphere of Europe with their collective splendor, and made it visible to men of the farthest climates.

No nation can boast of more devoted patriots, more ardent supporters of the rights and privileges of mankind, or greater benefactors of the human race.

"What," in the eloquent language of Howitt, "if we are fond of making a part of a mighty and glorious kingdom—where is the kingdom like England?" It is a land of which the most ambitious or magnanimous spirit may well say with high emotion—That is my country.—Over what an extent of earth it stretches its territories: over what swarming and diversified millions it extends its sceptre! On every side of the globe he its outspread regions; under every aspect of heaven, walk its free or military people.

What nation is there, however great, that does not look with breathless anxiety to the movements of England!—what country is not bound up with it in the strongest interests and hopes!—what country is there which does not feel the influence of her moral energy!

Every pulse of love which beats here, every principle of justice that is more clearly recognized—every sentiment of christianity that is elevated on the broad basis of the human mind, hence spreading through the earth, as from a centre of moral life, produces in the remotest regions its portion of civilization.

"Hence do I love my country! and partake
Of kindred agitations for her sake;
She visits oft my midnight dreams—
Her glory meets me with the earliest beams
Of light, that tells me morning is awake."

Centuries have rolled away since the noble-minded and beneficient Alfred was numbered with the dead, and still the throne of Britain remains untarnished by the hand of time.—Through the wisdom, policy, and integrity of subsequent administrations, she has been rapidly approaching the zenith of political excellence. At once the terror and support of surrounding kingdoms, she stands a mighty pyramid of national virtue and glory, whose base is the world's circumference, and whose top, lifted high above the fogs of earth, is bathed in the pure light of the empyrean.

Last in the succession of Britain's monarchs comes the illustrious Victoria, who now sits at the royal helm. The rosy tints of youth still beam on her brow; no deed of cruelty mars her unsullied fame; with noble emotion she views the extent and grandeur of her empire; impressed with a sense of her responsibilities, she seeks to govern, not a world, but a happy land. Although excelled by many of her predecessors in the rapidity and extent of conquest, yet none have laboured more zealously and successfully to promote the true interests of their subjects. While the ambitious and assuming have sought to have their names emblazoned on the annals of fame. Victoria's is engraven, deeply engraven on the hearts of all her true and loyal subjects. From the family altar and sacred desk, the lifesings of Heaven are daily invoked by millions on the head of our youthful Queen. In the discharge of the ponderous duties that devolve upon her, she stands supported by two stately pillars, who have long born up the British fabric. Sustained by them she is elevated far above every foe; firmly established in righteousness, her sceptre is swayed in equity, while the proud anthem, arising from myriads of enraptured hearts, swells on every gale and is wafted from pole to pole.

"Rule Victoria, rule the free."
"God bless our Queen."

From the Hamilton Advertiser Extra.

ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMER SARAH SANDS.
SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Affairs in Ireland are growing worse every day. Beds are prevalent, and the poor people are daily starving to death. In that country, 1,260,000 acres were laid under potatoes, and only about one-sixtieth of that quantity have produced any crop at all and some parts even of the one-sixtieth, did not produce good crops.

Parliament commenced its session on the 19th, and was opened by the Queen in person. In her speech she refers to the condition of Ireland, and recommends to Parliament to take into consideration the propriety of increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of grain more freely into the country, and stopping the distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

Her majesty also calls the attention of Parliament to the consideration of measures, for the permanent benefit of Ireland.

Her Majesty says she had ordered a protest against the extinction of Cracow, and expressed a confident hope, as does *also the King of* the French, that the difficulties in the River Platt will soon be arranged.

Ministers have determined, says the *European Times*, to carry out the three great measures which the urgency of the times demand. They have determined to suspend the Navigation laws, so as to allow the vessels of every country to bring provisions to the British shores free. They have determined to repeal the duties of the last Session on the importation of grain. They have determined to prohibit the use of grain in breweries and distilleries, and to permit the use of sugar and molasses under certain restrictions. Finally the whole of the available British navy will be occupied in bringing food from every quarter of the world where it may be had, to arrest the starvation of which Ireland is the scene. In fact, it is known that several experienced Merchants have agreed to furnish, in a month or two from the present time, large quantities of corn at 16s. and even at 18s. per qr., under the current rates. The farmers are already alarmed, and so far from keeping back, are engaged in forcing their produce into the markets.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1847.—Three vessels—equipped as Privateers, sailed from the port of London on the 9th of Jan. 1847. They are British ships, but have been re-named according to Spanish regulations and they carry letters of marque. Their names are as follows:—*Rioss de Cortilde*, Capt. Moody, 214 tons, 20 men; *Sebastian del Curno*, Capt. Smith, 153 tons, 30 men; *Magallarres*, Capt. Lash, 153 tons, 20 men. These three vessels cleared out of the port of London for Monilla, but are really for privateering on the broad Atlantic.—The rates of insurance on all vessels have, in consequence, been increased.

The *Sirius* steamer was lost on the Irish coast on the 13th. Twelve of the crew, and some passengers were drowned in attempting to reach the shore.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sphynix*, of 1056 tons, and 500 horse-power, was lost on the 15th on a reef of rocks near the Isle of Weight.

The French papers contain the speech of the King on opening the Chambers. He speaks in terms of great satisfaction at the marriage of his son with the Infanta of Spain. He has concluded a commercial treaty with Russia; protested against the extinction of Cracow; says the activity and resources of France continue to increase.

Four steamers laden with corn had foundered in the River on their way to Lyons. One of them contained 2,000 sacks of wheat, and sank under the enormous weight of that cargo.

ITALY.—The popularity of the Pope continues unabated. He has recently raised the wages of labor, and given directions for extensive drainage works.

TURKEY.—Several important changes in the Ministry have taken place, which may lead to a crisis in the affairs of the Government. The revolution and movements under Mehmed in Bosnia, have been put down by the Turkish Government. The Chiefs were shot.

SPAIN.—Madrid dates to the 11th speaks of a change in the Ministry as likely to take place.

PERSIA.—It is stated that the cholera continues to make fightful ravages throughout nearly the whole country.

PORTUGAL.—Dates from Lisbon to the 11th January, state that the entire kingdom is now tranquilized, with the exception of the Province of Minho.

POLAND.—By an order of the Imperial Government, Poland has really ceased to exist, and is to be incorporated with the Russian empire. Warsaw is in a state of consternation. The Russian General for Budiga now occupies the frontiers of the old Republic of Cracow with 10,000 troops. Austria is alarmed at the movement.

SWITZERLAND.—An insurrectionary movement took place in the Canton of Fribourgh, on the 6th ult. The insurgents were put down.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

United States Wheat, red, 11s to 11s 3d.—White 12s to 12s 6d. Barley 7s 6d to 7s 10d. Oats 5s 9d to 6s. Meal 34s to 35s. Flour 43s to 44s, in bond. Bacon 44s to 46s.—Beef, prime mess, 67s to 75s. Butter 76s to 80s. Cheese, fine, 50s to 53s. Lard 45s to 47s. Pork, mess, 65s to 68s. Hams 45s to 56s.

The following were the quotations of the produce market by the last steamer. Red Wheat, 10s to 10s 6d; white do. 10s to 11s 2d. Corn 68s to 72s. Flour, in bond, 37s to 38s. Bacon per cwt, 3ns to 55s. Beef, prime mess, per tierce, 70s to 75s. Cheese from 50s to 53s. Lard, Kegs, 43s to 47s.—Pork, mess, 60s to 65s. Hams, per cwt, 35s to 42s.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET.—We commenced the market with a more active demand, but during the week are again quieter. Several sales of United States' fleeces have been made this week, and we are happy to notice that they are becoming more generally used.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 19th ultimo, on which occasion Her Majesty delivered the following

SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

It is with the deepest concern that, upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland especially. The loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality. Among the lower classes outrages against property, and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country. With the view to mitigate these events, large numbers of men have been employed, and have received wages in pursuance of an act passed last session of parliament. Some deviations from that act, which have been authorised by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment will, I trust, secure your sanction.

Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are more remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police; it is satisfactory for me to observe that, in many of the most distressed districts, the patience and resignation of the people have been exemplary. The difficulty of the harvest in France and Germany, and in other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

It will be your duty to consider what future measures are required to alleviate the existing distresses. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration whether by increasing for a limited period, the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, & by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries & distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland.—You will perceive in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social events which afflict that part of the united kingdom.

Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort—to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of lands, which have been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

The marriage of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier, has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and that of Spain.

The extinction of the free state of Cracow, has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburgh and Berlin, which were parties to it.—Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated, and my efforts in conjunction with those of the King of the French will be earnestly directed to that end.

My relations generally with foreign powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

I have directed the estimates to be prepared with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last session of Parliament for the establishment of local courts for the recovery of small debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country, to which the Act relates, may by this measure be materially facilitated.

I recommend, for your attention, measures which will be laid before you for improving of the towns—an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

Deeply sensible of the blessings which, after a season of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care—in a full conviction, that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit, and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom.

From the Hamilton Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Proposition for a Loan of Fifteen Millions—Approved by the Mexican Congress—Rumor of Santa Anna being Shot—Mexican Army in Great Distress.

The N. O. *Picayune*, Extra of February 3, contains accounts from Anton Lizardo to January 26th. The Mexican Congress, on the 9th January, after a stormy session, approved of a proposition of the government for a loan of fifteen millions, to be secured by the hypothecation or sale of certain church property.

Santa Anna, it was said was opposed to this, and it is rumored that this so exasperated the soldiers that they had shot him. This report, requires confirmation, but many circumstances render it probable. The Mexican Congress and Mexican press everywhere is thoroughly aroused.

The Mexican army is said to be in great distress. The passage of the loan law created great excitement in Mexico.

The churches were all closed, and every indication of mourning and resistance evinced by those who supported religious establishment.

Brazos dates to the 31st ultimo have been received, and report the arrival of Gen. Worth and command, on the 18th ult., by the way of Camargo. Scott and Worth command the troops concentrated at Tampico, or some other place in the neighbourhood.

General Wool is in command at Saltillo and the neighbourhood with 3000 men. Gen. Worth is very unwell. Gen. Patterson arrived at Tampico on the 28th, with 4,500 men.—Gen. Taylor returned to Monterey, which he occupied, by order of Gen. Scott, the chief in command.

Advices from Washington, from Mexico, are not so late as those by the *Picayune* Extra.—They report Santa Anna withdrawn from San Luis Potosi, with 15,000 men, matters require his immediate presence at the capital of Mexico.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE MAIL for England, Via Montreal & Boston, and to leave Boston on the 1st of March, will be closed at this Office on Sunday the 21st instant at 6 o'clock P. M.

A. MENZIES, P. M.

Post Office Belleville, 5th February 1847.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th 1847.

Lord ELGIN has arrived, and now for the hub and cry. We shall soon have the alarm sounded, and the political coherts will be again *called* into action. The question how far this call will be responded to, is a problem yet to be solved; but we incline to the opinion, that when the call shall be responded to, many will prove disappointed.

We think it will be found, when the test is put, that although a great calm has of late come over the political world, that this has not arisen from any abandonment of principle on the part of the people, but that it arose from the simple fact, that reason should dictate, and that it would shew, that principle, and justice, without regard to the boisterious cry of a few bar-room orators, or disappointed and needy would be politicians, will prove the moving cause in future struggles. Men have learnt, the value of election smiles, and sad experience teaches them, how near they are allied to the hearts' intrigue and scorn,—and men begin to feel, that they are not to be moved and worked upon as puppets, by a few sycophants, and others, who can only live or hope to live, and be of consequence, when basking in the sunshine and smiles, of public men.

But the tale will soon be told. Some are wise in prophecy, and these predict, that our new Governor General, will work wonders, and will change the nature of parties altogether; creating from those now afloat, a new and a formedable one, that will upset all the rest. Of the value of such an opinion, the world is well able to judge; sure we are that it will never be confirmed by experience. Some, who hitherto have held to what is called the Conservative party, and what—despite all the sad movements, we yet think is the party, and which we will strictly maintain; we say some, who have held to this party, now think that they have made a wrong selection, and for an excuse for abandoning the party, tell you they are so disgusted with what has transpired, that they would as leave see the Radicals in power as not. This may be their sentiments, if so, we doubt, very much doubt, their ever having held wholesome conservative principles.

Others, right or wrong unhold and praise every movement, from a supposition, that those in power can retain power at will, and they are ready to say aye, to every movement, that shall give them a little strength and consequence amongst their constituencies and friends.

But by far the most noisy, and withal the least influential, are a certain set of gentlemen, who are at large prepared and ready for any & everything. Gentlemen, who having nothing to do themselves, are envious that others should be better situated than themselves in this respect; and who, therefore having a sort of Esprit de corps, to maintain them, meet, and ventify their neighbours, and the world generally; what passing events does not furnish, that is made up, by a slight tax upon the inventive genius, and true or false the small scandel of these little minds, is sent forth with all the vigour of a well inflated bellow, to travel whether the winds will blow it. These are the now anxious men—these are the gentlemen who desire change—these are they who would annihilate everything that did not exactly accord with their own views and of course, these are the men, who are the most competent to judge of a country's wants, being entirely free from occupation themselves.

But there are others, who do not, cannot, will not approve of all that has been done by their friends; but, who nevertheless, will not consent to say disband, until strong proofs are given than better and more able organization can be made. They are ready to admit, that some acts of injustice have been perpetrated, but they donot expect to find their friends faultless, any more than they will deny to their enemies, the possession of some good qualities. To these, in the hour of their necessity will the Country look for address. To these they ever turned in the hour of great political trial, and they never faded them. To these the people will turn again, and ask if there is less ability and inclination in the men now in office to do the country good, than in others; and they will ask for an amelioration of sundry laws which now press heavily and injustly upon the community; and they will be answered in reason. These are the men we expect to uphold, because they will be true to the principles which should guide them, no matter, who is in power, and because, they do not find it, any portion of their doctrine, to abandon the ship, because the pilot has missed a point or two on the compass, but will rather aid and assist in upholding the noble vessel, until the broad ocean be once more gained, and the shoals be all left behind.

In no part of the Province will the firm adherence to party, at the sacrifice of personal feelings be more strictly required, than by the Electors of this County. Never will the conservative majority of Hastings, allow its opinions to be misrepresented, nor will they abandon their principles for individual notions. We do not apprehend, that there will be any necessity for entertaining this question, come a dissolution of parliament when it will, we have seen personal feelings buried, when the test of a question came, and we feel assured, we shall behold it again. We only regret, that on any occasion, any individual or members of the conservative party, should through thoughtlessness, put words into the mouth of a political enemy, to slay either himself or his party. Our opinion is, that the present Government, will, and can withstand its enemies, but we must have no desertion by our friends.

INDIAN LANDS.

We desire to bring under the notice of our Readers, the management of this department. It will be remembered, that when the new arrangements were first made, we exposed the error, nay, even alluded to iniquity, of the matter. We pointed out the impossibility of justice being done in the matter, under the new arrangements, and we predicted that the change would be productive of every evil. Independent, of the whole of the new arrangements being contrary to Law, we regarded the advice given to His Excellency as exceedingly ill-advised. If, as the Council pretended, the whole was entirely at the option and dictation of the Governor, certainly he was badly advised, when he consented to an arrangement, that must give additional trouble, and add greatly to the expense of the Inhabitants who were occupants of the Land.

The time having expired for paying up for the lands, writs of ejectment have been issued against, a large body, this has resulted in a public Meeting being held in the Township of Tyendenaga, at which the following Petition was adopted.

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, and Kincardine, Governor General of British North America, and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

We, the inhabitants of the Township of Tyendenaga beg to approach your Excellency, with congratulations upon your arrival, after a tempestuous voyage, and trust, under Providence that your residence in Canada may prove satisfactory to yourself, and beneficial to the general interests of the Country.

We also approach your Excellency as petitioners, for the interference, in our behalf of that prerogative entrusted to you by her Majesty, praying for that consideration and kindness for which your Excellency is well known. As a population, we the inhabitants residing upon the Indian tract of this Township, are poor, depending solely upon our labour, for the support of ourselves and families; some of us are in possession of the lands by purchase, having made one or more payments, others of us are in possession, merely of the Lots and improvements, made by our labour; with the most of us, it has been for several years a struggle to live, without any further return from our land, other than sufficient for our families, our clearances and our improvements may now enable us to commence making payments, or continuing to pay, having purchased. Purchasers were called upon last fall to make payment by the first of January, or be ejected, and notice also was given that the land would be open for sale. We pray your Excellency to avert this, giving us a little more indulgence, trusting that in one, two and three years, we will be able to pay in full, and those of us who have not purchased, pray to be allowed to do so, receiving one year for the first instalment, and the time allotted by Government for the remainder. We upon the Resolutions now adopted, and that the following gentlemen do compose the Committee for drafting the same:

George Benjamin, Lewis Wallbridge, Wm. Hutton, J. G. FitzGibbon, N. G. Reynolds, F. McAnnany, Henry Corby, and Asa Yeomans, Esquires.

Moved by Lewis Wallbridge, Esq., seconded by Wm. Hutton, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting having heard the explanation given by Mr. Murney, and having heard read to them from the printed *Journals* the movement made by him as a member of Parliament, for the modification of the Law of Dower, that this meeting consider him entitled to the thanks of the Inhabitants of this County for the same.

The Chairman having left the chair the Sheriff was called to the same and on motion of L. Wallbridge, seconded by Wm. Hutton, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Warden for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

J. GERALD FITZGIBBON, *Secretory.*

The London Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says that a British merchant at Monte Video has recently concluded a contract with the British Government for the purchase of half a million acres of land on the East end of the Falkland Islands, with the right over the wild cattle for six years, for which he pays £60,000 sterling, and is to deliver to the Governor 20,000 sheep, and stock of different kinds, for breeding. Within the said time he is to import 6000 tame cows.—Efforts are making to settle these islands by emigration from England.—*Toronto Herald.*

HORRIBLE AND EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—One of the most horrible, and certainly the most singular accidents we ever heard of, lately befel a workman engaged on the Central Railroad, between Burlington and Montpelier, Vt., and is thus related in the Burlington *Gazette;*

"A rock that they were blasting, not going off readily, one of the hands went on the rock, the charge went off, producing a seam sufficiently large to take in his legs and a part of his body. The seam then partly closed up, confining him closely. After using every means in their power to extricate him, with no hope of success, a consultation of physicians was called, and at his earnest solicitation, a blood vessel was opened, by which an end was put to his sufferings.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 23rd January, 1847.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:

George Benjamin, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Hastings, to be a Commissioner for Administering Oaths of Allegiance, &c. in the District of Victoria, under the Statutes, 4& 5 Vict, ch. 7 and 9th Vct. ch. 107, with reference to Aliens.

BIRTHS

On the 14th inst., Mrs. Alexander Menzies of a Daughter.

On Thursday the 11th inst., Mrs. Benjamin Hagerman of a Son

On Friday the 12th inst., Mrs. Henry Hagerman, of a Son.

On Saturday the 13th inst., Mrs. William Hagerman of a Son.

DIED

On the 12th inst., Martha, Infant Daughter of Mr. Joseph LeBerge.

THE LAW OF DOWER.—In another part of paper will be found the proceeding of a public meeting on the subject of the Law of Dower. We must say, that the meeting was both instructive and entertaining; and had that professional trickster, who appeared in the last *Victoria Chronicle* over the signature of Don Quicksot, he would have been well entertained, with a full length portrait of himself, and a few of his tools. Well did he name himself, *Quick Sot*, the only thing in fact, that he applies himself to, except, to the introduction of suits, for the sake of their costs. We are happy to find that the Committee appointed at the meeting are active, and have already prepared a petition for signature, and the few interested who oppose the amendment, of the present Law of Dower, will soon find, that an effective agitation can be kept up, and will be kept up, until the desired amelioration in the law is carried.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—In a few days, we may expect a great treat in the appearance of the Belleville Amateur Theatricals, who have for the remainder of the season determined to enliven the good folks of Belleville. The Theatre is being fitted up, by a professional gentlemen, who will spare no expense in making it comfortable, and in endeavouring to give satisfaction. We understand that the pieces to be played are "*The Irishman in London,*" and "*The Secret.*"

A Public Meeting will be held at the Court House in this Town, on Monday the 22nd inst. for the purpose of adopting measures to assist in the amelioration of the destitute and starving population in Ireland & the Highlands of Scotland. Upwards of £75, we understand have been already subscribed, for the relief of the Highland Scotch, which will be forwarded to the General Committee in Edinburgh, by the Mail Packet of the 1st of March.

MR. MOONEY'S LECTURES.—We have read a note from Mr. Mooney, the Irish Lecturer, who we are informed, is to give one of his entertainments in Belleville on the 2nd proximo.

DOWER MEETING.

Proceedings of a public meeting held at the Court House in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the 13th instant, pursuant to a requisition addressed to the Sheriff of the District of Victoria, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Law of Dower as it at present exists in this Province.

On motion of Lewis Wallbridge Esq., seconded by Henry Corby, Esq., George Benjamin, Esq., the Warden of the District was called to the Chair.

On motion of Nelson G. Reynolds, Esq., seconded by Henry Corby, J. Gerald FitzGibbon was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

The following Resolutions were severally submitted to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Moved by N. G. Reynolds, Esq., seconded by Henry Corby, and

Resolved.—That as the Law of Dower now exists it is a burthen to the community, and a hindrance to the improvement of lands, and that the sooner the Legislature are called upon to modify the same the better.

Moved by Lewis Wallbridge, Esq., seconded by Asa Yeomans, Esq., and

Resolved.—That as the Imperial Parliament has amended the Law of Dower so as to make it more equitable, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Provincial Parliament should be called upon to make a similar amendment in the Law of Dower in this Province.

Moved by William Hutton, Esq., seconded by James Whiteford, Esq., and

Resolved.—That a Petition be prepared and circulated for signature through the County, in accordance with the Resolutions now adopted, and that the following gentlemen do compose the Committee for drafting the same:

George Benjamin, Lewis Wallbridge, Wm. Hutton, J. G. FitzGibbon, N. G. Reynolds, F. McAnnany, Henry Corby, and Asa Yeomans, Esquires.

Moved by Lewis Wallbridge, Esq., seconded by Wm. Hutton, Esq., and

Resolved,—That this meeting having heard the explanation given by Mr. Murney, and having heard read to them from the printed *Journals* the movement made by him as a member of Parliament, for the modification of the Law of Dower, that this meeting consider him entitled to the thanks of the Inhabitants of this County for the same.

The Chairman having left the chair the Sheriff was called to the same and on motion of L. Wallbridge, seconded by Wm. Hutton, the thanks of the meeting were given to the Warden for his impartial conduct in the Chair.

J. GERALD FITZGIBBON, *Secretory.*

NOTICE.

TO ALL ASSESSORS OF THE

DISTRICT OF VICTORIA.

IT is enacted by the Municipal Council of the District of Victoria:

1st.—That from and after the passing of this Bye-Law, it shall be the duty of each and every Assessor of any Township within the District of Victoria to assess the Inhabitants of their various Townships by School Sections, and to make their returns to the proper officer for making out the Collectors' Rolls, so as to enable him without difficulty to assess all Rates upon the Inhabitants in School Sections, beginning at No. 1, and finishing with the highest number of the School Sections in said Township.

2nd.—That any Assessor failing to make his assessment and return according to this Bye-Law, shall forfeit one half of his fees as Assessor.

3d.—That for the additional labor thus given, each Assessor shall be entitled to one fifth of the amount of fees otherwise to be paid.

WILLIAM HUTTON *District Clerk.*
February 17th, 1847.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all parties concerned, that after the 1st day of March 1847, I shall put no return on any writ, which has not been delivered to me or to my lawful Deputy Mr. ZEANOS DATOK previous to its being served by any Bailiff or other person:—And if any Bailiff or other person shall serve any writ after that date, which the law requires to be served by a Bailiff or other person duly authorized by the Sheriff of the District without having previously delivered the same to me or my said Deputy, such service will be unauthorized by me and therefore irregular, and persons so served may refuse to pay the Sheriff's fees thereon should such be demanded and such service may be set aside as being irregular.

In order to enable the persons served with such writs to ascertain whether such service is a regular one, from the said 1st day of March 1847, all copies of writs which the law requires to be served by the sheriff or by a person duly authorized by him, will be endorsed on one of the corners with my initials J. W. D. M. in my own hand writing, or with the initials of my deputy Z. D. in his own hand writing.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff, V. D.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville,
10th February, 1847.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Town of Belleville in Account with James Whiteford Treasurer.

Dr.

1846.		£	s	d
March 3rd.	Paid D. B. Sole's note, old account,	10	0	4
do	W. Mahar addition for Drain,	1	0	0
do	S. Lyon for lead pipes,	277	11	3
do	L. Ashley, work done on Upper Bridge,	2	0	0
do	On Note to Lister of £18 10s. 9d. for lumber,	2	5	9
do	John Neilson, Blacksmith,	2	2	6
do	Collins sinking water tank,	4	10	0
do	Ocamb & Wolcott, for repairs of Upper Bridge,	11	7	3
do	Printing accounts for 1845,	5	2	8
do	Bank Note, 14 Sept.,	25	0	0
do	Isaac Reives Side Walks,	18	17	2
do	Clerk of the Peace, for Assessment Roll,	2	0	0
do	Note to G. Benjamin Feby. 1846,	6	7	3
do	Bank Note, Oct. 20th,	25	0	0
do	Wallis & Allen for keeping and Wife's funeral expenses,	2	16	9
do	Burdon's Note, for purchase of Engine House,	11	16	10
do	Snider's Note for Lumber 1845,	13	1	0
do	E. Murney on Note, for Lumber 1845,	17	6	4
do	Duties on Hose & Bell for Engine No 2,	3	4	0
do	Instalment on Lister's Note for Lumber and Int. & Dis. £21 12s. 8d.	21	12	8
do	James Harrison for Stationary for 1844,	0	18	1½
do	B. F. Davy, his account for Nails &c.	10	14	2
do	Clerk, one quarter's salary,	5	0	0
do	Wilson, for Binding,	0	13	0
do	Cotter for Freight & storage on Engine Hose, for Victoria Engine,	3	7	6
do	McConnell for pump,	1	10	0
do	Bank Note, 11th Feby. 1847,	40	0	0
do	Water Premiums,	2	6	3
do	For Lumber in Cash,	43	19	1
do	Fire Department,	2	15	7½
do	Carting on Roads,	56	10	1
do	Orders to Street Surveyor for paying off hands and workmen, for Roads and Side Walks and Drains,	224	9	2
do	Refunded Taxes,	0	14	0
do	Mr. Perry on Fire Department,	25	0	0
do	To the Indigent,	8	5	0
do	J. P. Morden Assessor and Collector on account,	9	6	7
do	B. Lyman Draft for Engine and Hose,	268	9	8
do	Duties on Same at Kingston,	15	0	0
do	Treasurer's per centace on £638,	19	0	0
		£951	0	0

Cr.

1846.		£	s	d
	By Cash on Hand, Feby. 1846,	7	16	1
Feby. 23rd.	" Rent of Water Lot J. Bonter,	2	10	0
June 19th.	" Proceeds of Note,	24	11	0
July 20th.	" do do	24	11	0
	" Rent from Burden to 1st March 1847,	7	10	0
	" Cotter in part of 1 year's rent of Island,	1	10	0
	" District Council's orders,	20	0	0
	" E. Murney subscription to cutting down hill,	5	0	0
	" W. Maybee for Waggon Wheels,	1	10	0
	" Taxes 1845 from Dafoe,	23	17	3
	do do	1	7	0
	" Statute Labour 1845.	1	2	6
	" Circus Licenses,	10	0	0
	" Paid by sundry individual for plank for approaches to yards and Bridges,	4	5	5
	" Fines,	9	0	9
	" Statute Labour,	75	14	3
	" Taxes, 1846,	424	11	4
	" Loan from Odd-Fellow's Society,	200	0	0
	" Proceeds of note, £83,	83	9	8
	" Balance due Treasurer,	18	13	8
		£951	0	0

JAMES WHITEFORD, *Treasurer.*

Belleville, February 17th, 1847.

STATEMENT of LIABILITIES of the CORPORATION.

Odd-Fellows Society,	£200	0	0
Corporation Note in Bank,	85	0	0
B. F. Davy, 1845,	7	17	2
Jno. Coulter's Note, 1843,	14	13	3
Balance of J. P. Morden's Salary, 1845,	21	11	3
Hunt, Wright & Co., 1845,	3	3	4
Note in favour of Lister for Lumber, 1846,	16	5	0
Wm. Downey for Lumber, 1846,	30	0	0
Clerk's Salary, 1846,	15	0	0
Street Surveyor's and Constable's Salary, 1846,	42	10	0
Balance due Collector and Assessor, 1846,	8	15	0
Balance due the Treasurer upon account,	18	13	8
Apothecaries Hall, for Fire Department,	4	10	7
Printing for 1846 including Treasurer's account,	6	17	3
B. F. Davy for freight from Boston to Oswego,	9	8	9
Expenses on Hose for New Engine from Kingston,	1	5	0
B. F. Davy for Hose & Bell for Engine No. 2,	30	17	6
	£516	7	9

STATEMENT of TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Total Amount for Collection on Collector's Roll,	£480	12	6
Amount Collected and paid over,	424	11	4
In the hands of the Constable, and uncollectable,	£ 56	1	2

Belleville, 17th February 1847.

STATEMENT OF COSTS OF NEW ENGINE.

By Lymon's Draft, for Engine Hose & other stentials,	£268	9	8
" Duties at Kingston,	15	0	0
" Mr. Perry,	25	0	0
" Freight and Storage from Oswego to Belleville,	3	7	6
" Freight from Boston to Oswego,	9	8	3
	£321	5	11

Belleville, 17th Feby, 1847.

BOARD OF POLICE,

BELLEVILLE, February 17th 1847.

AS by Law directed, an Election for Members of the Corporation, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place on Monday the 1st day of March next, and GEORGE BENJAMIN Esq. is appointed to act as Returning Office for the Upper Ward, and LEWIS WALLBRIDGE Esq., for the Lower Ward.

FRANCIS McANNANY,
President.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Order, an Election will take place on Monday the 1st day of March next, at Ten o'clock A. M. To Wit: for the Upper Ward, at D. YOUNG'S. For the Lower Ward, at ROYAL MUNRO'S.

GEORGE BENJAMIN,
Returning Officer for U. W.
LEWIS WALLBRIDGE,
Returning Officer for L. W.

Belleville, 9th February, 1847.

NOTICE.

I MICHAEL KEHOE, at present and for twelve months past residing at Belleville, in the Township of Thurlow, in the District of Victoria, Labourer; do hereby give notice, that I intend to present a petition to WILLIAM SMART Esquire, Judge of the District Court of said District, praying to be examined touching any debts, estate and effects, and to be protected from all process upon making a full disclosure and surrender of such estate and effects, for payment of my just and lawful debts.—And I hereby further give notice, that the time when the matter of the said petition shall be heard is to be advertised in the Canada Gazette and in the Belleville Intelligencer newspaper, one month at least after the date hereof.

As witness my hand this Twenty-second day of January, in the year of our Lord 1847.

MICHAEL KEHOE.
L. WALLBRIDGE,
Attorney for the Insolvent Debtor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER JUDD.

BY NOTE OR BOOK ACCOUNT.

Are requested to settle the same immediately if they wish to Save Costs, as all outstanding Claims remaining unpaid after the first day of January next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

JAMES ROSS, *Assignee.*

Belleville, Dec. 7th 1846.

Province of Canada
Victoria District,
To Wit:
} IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of JAMES HUTTON, and RICHARD HUTTON, *Bankrupts.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a public meeting of the Creditors of the above named Bankrupts will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville in said District, on Saturday the *twenty seventh* day of February next at twelve o'clock, noon, for the allowance of certificates to the said Bankrupts.

By order of William Smart, Esq., Judge of the Victoria District Court.

JAMES ROSS, *Assignee.*

Belleville, Jan. 20th, 1847.

FOR SALE.

A Good farm of Land in the Township of Sidney 1 Con. lot No. 15, under good cultivation, with Dwelling House, Barn and other necessary out-buildings. Terms cash. Application to be made to either of the undersigned, Executors, to the Will of the late George Smith, of the said Township of Sidney. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to make their offers within three months.

CHARLES R. BONNISTEEL,
PETER SMITH,
} *Executors.*

Sidney, 23 Jany. 1847

PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

ALMOST every variety of Toy and Juvenile Books, uniformly and elegantly bound, for Holliday Presents, for sale by

J. WILSON.

Belleville, Dec. 24th 1846.

CHAIRS.

OPPOSITE THE STORE of G. HENDERSON,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

THE subscribers in returning thanks to their customers for past patronage, would inform them, and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a large quantity of

CHAIRS,

Of all kinds and descriptions, which they will sell as *LOW* as any other establishment in the District, for

CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

T. & J. LINGHAM.

Belleville Dec. 26th 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late George Smith of the Township of Sidney are requested to make payment of the same on or before the first day of May next, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them duly authenticated, to either of the undersigned.

CHARLES R. BONNISTEEL,
PETER SMITH,
} *Executors.*

Sidney, 23 Jany. 1847.

To Borrowers.

THE Subscriber will feel grateful to the person who borrowed a case of Drawing Instruments about 18 months since, if he will return them.

ROBERT READ.

Belleville, Jany. 20th 1847.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office Belleville, 1st February 1847.

Arnold John R	Lockwood James M
Ackerell Daniel	Lemoin Peter
Badgley Thomas	Loucks Elias
Barrager Henry Sr	Lunny Peter
Berwett Mr	Madden John
Belnap William	Mathy William
Begg Alexander 2	Maher Michael
Bedford James	Madden Martin
Bird John	Maugan William
Bird John C	Marshall Richard 2
Boyd David	Murlow Joseph
Brett Nancy	Mather Peter 2
Cahiee Thomas	Mugin Martin
Cannif Jonas	Mink H
Carlton William	Muckian John
Cardinell Delilah	Mullingsworth Edward
Carruthers Mrs	Murchison Lieut Col
Catchepaw John	McDonald John
Clarke Bernard	McAfferty Miss Jane
Clarke Patrick	McKinnon James
Clarke Robert	McMullen William
Clow Peter D	Norman Revd W E
Chisolm Colin	Nott John
Church Mrs Maria	Osborne Revd I C
Copland James	Ockerman Dunham
Colman A G	O'Connor Catharine
Cole Peter	Ockerman E & D
Dafoe Zenas	Parkes Elias
Darcus Sarah	Piercy M
Davis Richard	Piercins Gideon C
Deak William	Perreguain Lucas
Dolan Edward	Phippen J M
Dook Robert	Powers William
Ebben George	Prentice James
Embary William	Purdy Rolif
Elliott John George	Rennison Francis
Fanning Henry	Rowley Harlowe
Farley Peter V	Robinson Thomas
Ferguson N D	Roberts Hannah 2
Ferguson Mrs M	Rabiaw Peter
Fenton Edward S	Rapson John
Finn Michael	Riley Martha
Fitzpatrick Thomas	Reed Absalom
Fowler J W	Russell W C
Foster John	Russell Edwin P
Fraser J P	Sheffield Joseph
Frawley Thomas	Shibley Jacob
Franklin Thomas	Smith James 2
Fralick John C	Smith Torrance
French John	Smith William
Fuller Henry S	Stewart John
Fyrbick Seymour	Sharkey Bryan
Geary Rev W	Shaw James F
Gargan James	Smith Luther
Gamble T R	Steele John B
Garrison Garrett	Stimers A
Gay James 2	Sieriche Jannett
Gibson William	Sloan Matthew
Goddard Narcisse	Salmon P.
Gollogly Barnard	Sullivan Dennis
Gorman Martin	Spencer Enos
Griffith John	Suplis Samuel
Halleay Michael 2	Tuttle John
Hamilton A G	Thomson William
Hardy Mr	Thrasher Samuel
Hanley William	Thomas William
Hardy Samuel	Troy Catherine
Hogle Daniel	Vincent Louis
Heseline William	Vandevort Mary
Hess Henry H	Vandevort J C
Hinds Ambrose	Vandewaters Elias
Hoskins Ira	Vincent Alfred 2
Horagon Patrick	White Patrick 2
Horan James	Wickett John
Jones James	Wilson John 2
Jones Matthew	Webb Joseph
Jones Richard 2	Wilson James
Keating Catherine	Wright John
Ketcheson Benjamin	Wilson Dunham
Keena Dennis	Watson James 2
Kennedy Thomas	Walker Waddison
Killings John	Ward Thomas
Lane Revd H	Wilkins Charles
Larkin Thomas	Woonacott John Senr
Latta William	Watson Stephen
Lillibridige Mr M	Young John
Lister John	Yager Wandel
Lockwood Joseph N	

ALEX. MENZIES.
Post Marster.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to return thanks for past patronage, and informs the public that the above business will be carried on by him, at his old Tannery, where he will at all times be ready to serve customers.

All persons indebted to him, are requested to call and settle immediately, either by Note, or Payment.

B. FRALICK.

Cannif's Mill's, Thurlow, Nov 10th, 1846.

100 Pairs of BLANKETS just received and for sale.

P. ROBINSON, & Co.

September, 17, 1846.

FOR SALE AT APOTHECARIES HALL.

Washing Soda,
Ward's Celebrated Washing Powder.
Patent Rice Starch.
Patent Geissen Blue.
London Starch, Fig Blue, &c., &c.

Belleville, August, 1846.

WHITE FISH.

60 Barrells for sale.

P. ROBERTSON, & Co.

Belleviall January 1st 1847.

BOOK BINDING carried on as usual by

J. WILSON.

Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1846.

TO RENT.

THE North half of the large White House opposite Munro's Hotel, containing seven appartments, with a large front Room suitable for a *Store or Grocery.* Possession given immediately, apply to

WM. HOPE.

Belleville, Jany, 7th 1847.

FOR SALE AT APOTHECARIES HALL.

Boiled and Raw Oil,
Spirits Turpentine,
Paints and Painter's Colours,—a large and superior assortment.
Paint Brushes.

Belleville, August, 1846

Forwarding—1847.

THE QUEBEC FORWARDING COMPANY, with an enlargement and improved class of Steamers and Barges, will be prepared, on the opening of the navigation of 1847, to transport produce of all kinds from Kingston, or any port on Lakes Erie and Ontario, or the Bay of Quinte to Montreal or Quebec.

They are also prepared to treat with intending shippers of produce, to carry, (on very advantageous terms) Flour, Grain, or Ashes or other produce, from any port on these Lakes, to London, Liverpool, or the Clyde.

Merchandise consigned to them from Europe, will be entered at the Custom-house here, free of charge, & forwarded to any port of Western Canada, or the Western States, at the current rates of freight.

Coarse and Stoved Liverpool Salt delivered at any port on Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Quebec, December, 1846. 52-3m.

☞ The *Belleville Intelligencer, Toronto Colonist, Hamilton Spectator,* and *London Times,* are requested to insert the above advertisement once a week for 3 months, and send their accounts to the Agent, Kingston.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
IN THE NEW STORE,
CORNER OF BRIDGE AND MAIN STREETS.

ALEX. STEWART,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Belleville and surrounding Country, that he has opened the above

CORNER SHOP,

Where he has now received and offers for Sale,

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,

Suited for the Present and Coming Seasons comprising an Extensive Variety of

NEW AND FASHONABLE GOODS,

Imported expressly for this place,

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND

Plain, Printed, and Figured Orleans,
Plain, Printed, and Figured Muslin de Lains,
Ottoman Cloths, Plain and Checked Lusters,
Merinoes, Victoria Cloths & other Dress Goods.

SHAWLS,

In Cashmere, Indian, Maud, Cloth, and Tartan, Amozeen, Thibet, Worsted and Woollen Plaids, Galla Plaid, and Fine Saxony Plaids, for cloakings.

SILKS, SATINS, AND SATINETS.

FRENCH BONNET RIBBONS AND FLOWERS;

GREY SQUIRREL, SABLE AND OTHER FURS, IN

MUFFS, BOAS, &C.

Together with a General Assortment of

Broad Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Cloths,
Tweeds, Satinettes, Vestings, and Blankets,
Flannels, and Grey and White Cottons,
Linen Bags, and Bagging Linens,
Rugs, and 2 & 3 Ply Carpets, &c., &c.,

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, SMALL WARES,

AND LACE GOOD.

Which, with having been laid in on advantageous terms, combined with his confining himself to the one business, (Dry Goods only,) will be found on inspection unequalled in point of extent, variety, or *Lowness of Price,* and intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine it before deciding elsewhere.

Belleville, Oct. 29, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between John & Joseph Bedford, in the Foundry business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

John Bedford is to collect all debts due the concern and assumes all the liabilities.

JOHN BEDFORD.
JOSEPH BEDFORD.

Belleville, Jany 2nd, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he will still continue to carry on the above business in all its branches, and all persons indebted to the concern are requested to call and make immediate payment.

JOHN BEDFORD.

Belleville, Jany. 2nd, 1847.

For Sale,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LOT No. 13 & 16, being the Gore, in the 11th con. of the Township of Marmora. On one of the lots there is a large quantity of Red Pine. Any person found trespassing or cutting timber on said lots will be prosecuted.

For particulars apply at this office, or at the office of the *Gazette, Picton.*

SAUCES.

Emperor of Russia,
Worcester,
John Bull,
And other celebrated Sauces, just received and for sale at

APOTHECARIES HALL.

CACHOU AROMATISE, for sweetening the Breath.
Castor Oil Capsules, without smell, or taste,
Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia,
Concentrated Extract of Senna,
For sale at APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Belleville, August, 1846.

PAPER WINDOW SHADES, a choice and rich supply, just received and for sale by

J. WILSON.

Belleville, Dec. 11th, 1846.

BLANK DEEDS, Memorials, Division Court Blanks of all descriptions for sale at this Office.

NEW TEA AND COFFEE WAREHOUSE.

FORMERLY THE ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.

We are aware that to open new shops and to make professions of extraordinary cheapness, is no new thing in Belleville; but permit us to hope that in thus addressing you, we may not be indiscriminately classed with mere professors, but be allowed that fair play which honorable competition invites, and to stand or fall by those professions being fairly tested.

Our principal aim will be directed to a confidential Family Trade, for which, at the present we conceive there is an excellent opening. Our attention will be *exclusively* given to the selection and sale of Teas and other Groceries. This is absolutely required on the part of those who would wish to excel.

It may be asked what advantages we offer, which have not been repeatedly held out by others.

We answer, we make no professions but what we mean to adhere to. We are satisfied, from the manner the Grocery Trade is conducted in this Town (that is being mixed up with Dry Goods) that ample room exists for the sale of excellent Teas, Coffees &c., at much lower prices than are now being paid for them.

Competition is always beneficial by exciting emulation, it acts upon Trade as the flowing tide upon the waters, stirs up its stagnant character, and beautifies the whole stream of Commercial dealing

We hope by undeviating rectitude in all our dealings, to cultivate a connection for the sale of the best selected articles upon the smallest remunerating profit, and accomplish our object by the establishment of a large Ready Money Trade. We base our pretensions on *principle*, which, when tested must conduce to confidence. All we ask from you, which we do respectfully, is a trial and comparison. We leave to your judgment a renewal or reversal of the favour.

THE Subscribers (in addition to their extensive Grocery establishment in Kingston) have been induced to open a branch of their business in Belleville, where they are now receiving from the New York and Montreal Markets, a large and well selected stock of Fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., &c., consisting in part of

TEAS.

Fine Country picked Young Hyson.
Extra *strong flavor* do.
Fine Curled leaf Old Hyson.
Hyson Twanky very superior.
Fine Flavored Twanky.
Fine Round leaf Gunpowder.
Very fine High Dried do. in cannisters for family use.

SUGARS.

Bright Muscovado in hhds.
do do in bbls.
do Port Rico do.
White Havannah in cases.
Real Crushed Loaf Sugar.
Double Refined Loaf do.

COFFEE.

Fine Laquaira.
Old Government Java.
St. Domingo and Rio.

These coffees are roasted and ground every day by themselves and will be found superior to any yet offered in Belleville.

TOBACCOS.

Fine Honey dew.
Extra Fine do.
Cavendish.
Oronoko and Aromatic chewing Tobacco.
Rielley's cut Tobacco for smoking, with a complete assortment of other Groceries too numerous to mention.

LIQUORS.

Hennessy Fine pale Brandy.
do Conga do.
Stored Deputy do. do.
Bordeaux Brandy.
De Kyper Holland Gin,
Sherdam Gin in cases.
Real Jamaica Spirits.
Scotch Whiskey.
50 Barrells Canada Whisky,
"Cambleton" and "Islay."
Hunts No. 1 Port Wine.
Sandemans do do in Wood and Bottles.
Pale and Brown Sherry.
Bronte Madeira.
"Taylors" Madeira in wood and bottles, a very superior article imported direct from Madeira expressly for the Canada Trade.

FRUITS.

Fine Fresh Prunes.
Walnut, Brazil, Filbert and Pea Nuts.
Sweet and Bitter Almonds.
Fine Fresh Figs.
Muscatel Raisins.

SALT.

50 Barrells Onandago Salt,
50 Bags Stoved do.

JAMES BLACKLOCK & Co.
Importers and Dealers in Tea, &c.

Belleville, 2nd December, 1846.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND *ACRES OF LAND* IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS & OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their Lands in the HURON TRACT, for disposal by way of LEASE, for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent being payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years at a fixed price named in Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payment of rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile tracts of land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract in the year 1842 contained 7,101 souls—in June last year the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls according to the Official Returns.

The above lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their friends.

Maps, printed particulars and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province will be furnished free of charge by application, if by letter post-paid, to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto and Goderich and Stratford in the Huron District.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Frederick St., Toronto, Jan'ry 1, 1847.

NEW WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, KINGSTON, C. W.,

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of the trade to his large and choice stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising almost every article in the general *GROCERY, WINE, & SPIRIT TRADE.* And could say from his knowledge of business, that his stock has been well selected and is well worthy the attention of a call from intended purchasers.

WM. SIMPSON.

Ontario Street, Oct. 1845. 42-tf.

N. B.—All kinds of Country Produce received on consignment and liberal advance made.

W. S.

A few packages of *SHELF HARDWARE.* Agent for *SHERE'E* **CAST STEEL** *AXES* and *EDGE TOOLS.*

HASTINGS MINING AND RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE—Application will be made to the next meeting of Parliament, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Hastings mining and Rail-road Company," for the purpose of working the Iron and other Mines within the limits of the County of Hastings, with powers to construct a Rail-road from Belleville to Madoc, and such other Interior Districts of the County, and of the adjoining Districts, as shall be deemed advisable.

Belleville, 21st November, 1846,

A NEW MAP.

AN ENGRAVED MAP OF THE TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

PUBLISHED by JOHN J. HASLETT, D. P. Surveyor. At 25s. per Copy.

The above map takes in about 650 acres, including the South part of lots number 2. 3. 4. and 5 as far as the Northern limits of the Town in the first Concession of Thurlow. The map is drawn on a scale of three Chains to an inch, representing the streets, Houses, gardens, and yards, with all improvements that have been made within the limits of the Town, up to this date.

The different divisions of property are shown distinctly and represented by numbers on the map. The whole has been carefully surveyed and mapped by Mr. Haslett, who has been eight years in constant practice, Surveying, levelling, and mapping in Great Britain and Ireland with the Royal Engineers, together with three years in Canada, who flatters himself that the accuracy of the map of the town of Belleville will meet with general satisfaction.

Belleville Oct. 25th, 1845.

LOOK AT THIS.

MATTHEW SLOAN wishes to intimate to his friends and the Public in general that he has taken the premises of Mr. John Donaghue, situated on the road leading from the Town of Belleville to Canniff's Mills, and fitted them up as a Public Inn, called

OUR HOUSE,

who by strict attention and good accomodation wishes to share a part of Public patronage he has also good yard and stabling for the travelling community, he can also accomodate six respectable boarders, and a greater number in the opening of the spring.

And he assures those who may favour him with their support that there will be no pains spared in making them comfortable, good board and comfortable lodgings at a reasonable price his bar will always be furnished with the choicest of Liquors.

January 20th 1846.

COMMERCIAL MART.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the TRADE that he is constantly supplied with a complete assortment of

CUT NAILS,

of all sizes, and of the best description, at the lowest Manufacturer's prices, adding transportation.

ALSO.

That he has the Agency for the sale of Black and White washing by the bale direct from the Factory And the usual assortment of fine Teas, Sugars, Liquors, and other Groceries.

MESS AND PRIME MESS PORK.

WILLIAM WARE.

Kingston 22nd Sept. 1845.

NOTICE.—The President and Board of Police of Belleville, in the Victoria District, will apply to the next Session of Parliament for an Act to amend and alter the present Act of Incorporation.

Belleville, 20th November, 1846.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

VICTORIA DISTRICT, To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Attachment issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed against the estate, real and personal of Henry W. Yager an absconding or concealed debtor, at the suit of Philo Flint the Younger, for the sum of Sixty Pounds, I have seized and taken all the estate, real and personal of the said Henry W. Yager, and unless the said Henry W. Yager return within the jurisdiction of the said court, and put in bail to the said action, or cause the said claim to be discharged within three calendar months, all the estate real as well as personal, of the said Henry W. Yager, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be held liable for the payment, benefit and satisfaction of the said claim.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, 20th Jany, 1847.

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

Victoria District. To Wit: } BY virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exposas, issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Robert Lester Morrough, deceased, at the time of his death in the hands of Catharine Margaret Morrough, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Robert Lester Morrough, deceased, to be administered, at the suit of Jean Baptiste Bruyere: I have seized and taken in execution Lot No. 2 in the second concession of the Township of Sidney, which I shall offer for Sale at the Court House in Belleville, on Saturday the twentieth day of March 1847.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff' Office Belleville,
16th December, 1846.

In the Court of Queen's Bench.

Victoria District, To Wit: } BY virtue of a writ of Feri Facias issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, and to me directed, against the lands and tenements which were of Charles Powers, deceased, at the time of his death, in the hands of Clarissa Powers, Administratrix of the said Charles Powers, deceased, at the suit of Roger Olmstead: I have taken and seized, as belonging to the said Charles Powers deceased, the following property, viz:—One undivided fourth part of 92 acres of the west half of lot No. 1 in the 6th con. of Madoc, being that part thereof sold by Donald MacKenzie to one John G. Pendergast by deed dated the 4th day of August A. D. 1847 and subsequently by the said John G. Pendergast sold to Charles Powers, deceased:—Also the one undivided fourth part of 20 acres of the South East corner of lot No. 1 in the 5th Con. of Madoc aforesaid, as described in the Deed therefore from Donald MacBeatte to John G. Pendergast dated the second day of December A. D. 1837 and by him conveyed to the said Charles Powers: all which property I shall offer for sale at the Court House, in the Town of Belleville, on Saturday the 20th day of March next at 12 o'clock, noon.

J. W. DUNBAR MOODIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Belleville, }
9th December 1846. }

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

HEALTH, THE GREATEST TEMPORAL BLESSING.

It would be gratifying to the writer of this article, could any means be devised, whereby the public might be made fully acquainted with the efficiency of the Brandreth Pills, in preventing and curing diseases. It is easy to comprehend that the life blood and that while the blood is pure, no disease of any kind can exist in the system—Therefore, to prevent and cure diseases—assist nature in purifying the blood, and supporting the system, while struggling to relieve itself from the unwholesome messenger. Common sense forbids the use of any debilitating remedies, and from more than ten years experience and practice, I am fully confident that no medicine as yet known, can in any degree compare with Brandreth Pills in fulfilling these natural common-sense indications In the prevention and cure of small pox, measles, scarlet fever, Erysipelas, putrid sore throat, whooping cough and all other prevailing diseases of the season or climate, either with adults or children, the Brandreth Pills stand preeminent and have never been imitated. Differing from all other pills, they enter the circulation, & purify the blood by removing all morbid accumulations, which is the primary cause of all diseases, and by the tonic, or life giving principle which is combined with the cathitic, they give tone and strength to all the organs, and will enable the system to withstand the prostrating influences of the disease, for they never weaken, but always increase the strength.

Appropriate nursing is necessary in all cases.

I am aware that many unprincipled individuals are making and vending pills which they represent to the world as possessing all the virtues of the Brandreth pill,—while they know it to be totally false, and all that is necessary to put a final stopple their impositions is for the Brandreth pills to be known. By these impostors every kind of means is devised and ingenuity taxed to the utmost, and false titles assumed, (such as Dr.—M. D.—Vice President &c. &c.,) for the sake of giving popularity and sale to their medicines. Let any person put one of these pills on a red hot shovel, beside one of Dr. B's, and it will soon speak for itself. The latter will dissolve and burn down to cinder and ashes, while the other will resist the heat equal to iron, and a continued use of them (with certain conditions and temperaments) might produce epileptic fits.

The value of the Brandreth pills has long been known and appreciated in many parts of Canada E, and may now be obtained throughout the Province, as I am establishing agencies for the sale of them in every City, Town and Village of importance, to bring them within the reach of all who desire to be benefited by them.

JAMES LULL, M. D. *General Agent.*

For sale at Apothecaries Hall.—C. Le Vesconte, Agent.

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES,

Rheumatism, Gout, Contracted Cords, Muscles, etc., are prevalent & Common Diseases.

The practitioner of greatest skill, if honest, generally shrinks in despair at the prospect of governing and eradicating these diseases. His remedies are generally palliative, and the patient feels happy at any relief from his torments,

If his family doctor gives him any hope of a cure, it is at the end of a long course of medicine that is to act upon the system, or at the expense of drawing from the arm his life's blood, until, if cured, (which is by such means next to impossible,) he has not enough of "life left to be worth living for." How important then that a remedy to check, control, and eradicate Rheumatism and Gout, to strengthen and extend shrivelled and knotty cords, and muscles, till nature and health again have sway and control. Such you may rely, is the effect of Hewes's Nerve and Bone Liniment, and Indian Vegetable Elexixr, sold by *Comstock & Co.*, and true only when they have their fac-simile signature on them. By the use of this Liniment, weak limbs are strengthened, contracted cords relaxed, all swellings reduced, inflammation exterminated, and those who are lame are enabled to walk again. How happy the discovery, that the Elixir Dropsticken internally, operate specifically and directly upon the effected parts, while the Liniment rubbed on externally removes all soreness and pain, and renders the patient at once comfortable and happy. A few cases cited which are fully witnessed and authenticated, will do more than we can say, to convince of the truth of this; but the *use of it once*, will dispel all doubt, and make the sufferer its most efficient friend. It is the duty of such to recommend it to other sufferers.—Will you do it?

To the Bald Headed and others interested.

Does any know a neighbor or friend who has been bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with dandruff, though brushed every hour—which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with scurf,—whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Of 20 years growth of this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent.—though when discovered not opposed by anything for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair if used to any extent.—Can more than these facts be wanted—refer to these recommendations by a list of names of respectability unequalled by any other article Look to these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald, restore it. Ladies, attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the balm of columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons.

It is your duty as mothers, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, for it will do it.

CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

The marvellous cures which have been wrought by this all-healing ointment, and the almost incredible amount of suffering which has been relieved by it, are too well known by the public to admit of any doubt of its wonderful properties in subduing all pain or suffering from burns or scalds, and always healing in an incredible short time and never leaving any scart If applied to broken limbs they heal without pain, or soreness. It is sure to cure eyes that have been sore and inflamed for years. By it old scars are removed, and contracted cords are relaxed. It reduces swellings, and stops mortifications. It heals every species of wounds, both old and new, and humors of every description are cured by it. Hundreds in the city of New York and in all parts of the Union, wherever this salve is known, now stand ready to testify to its astonishing effects in removing all pain almost immediately upon its application. No family should ever be without this salve.

Comstock & Co., New York, sole Proprietors and no Pain Extractor is genuine unless it has their signature on the wrapper of each box. Price 25 cents.

THE PILES.

The worst attacks of the Piles are permanently and effectually cured by the use of Hay's Liniment and Linn's Balm of China. These remedies have proved perfectly effectual in thousands of the worst cases, and we now ask; who will suffer with this complaint, when a sure remedy is at hand?

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever used. It effectually eradicates worms of all sorts, from children and adults.

THOUSANDS perish by worms without the real cause being known.—Some other reason is assigned to their sickness, until too late to cure the real cause.

What immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand, the complaint which is destroying those precious flowers of life—children.

What should be done?

The answer is plain. Give this Vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms; and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate them with a certainty and precision truly astonishing.

The immense sale that this Vermifuge has, is a sure test of its value, and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish the volumes of certificates that have been given for his article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it.

We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.

Remember and ask for KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE—"A DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS."

A highly concentrated and chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm, or of affording a complete test of their existence. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge. Therefore, in urgent cases, those of fits, spasm, or convulsions, caused by worms, its unrivaled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain, it is safe, and adapted to the tenderest age.

Comstock & Co., New York, 21 Courtland street, New York.

☞ *The above Medicines are for sale by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland St., New York, who are the sole proprietors, and also at Apothecaries' Hall, and by Dr. Holden & Co. Belleville.*

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

MONTREAL, 14th *March*, 1846.

NOTICE, is hereby given to Occupants and Purchasers of Clergy Reserves generally, that by a recent Order in Council, the following alterations have been made in the terms lately published for the Sale of Clergy Lands.

1.—*One Tenth* only (instead of one third) of the purchase money will, from this date, be required in hand, and the remainder in nine equal instalments of one tenth each, payable on the 1st of January next ensuing after the date of Sale.

2.—On lots occupied without authority, in place of interest as required by the late regulations, rent will be charged for the time of occupation at the following rates viz:

On lots of 200 acres, & in proportion for 1 lots.

In Upper Canada.

For the first seven years, 35s. per annum.
For the second do do 70s. do
For the third do do 105s. do

In Lower Canada.

For the first seven years, 25s. per annum.
For the second do do 50s. do
For the third do do 75s. do

3.—The privilege of pre-emption granted by the late regulations to lessees & to their assigns whose leases expired previous to the 1st of January 1841, as also to occupants of Clergy lots without authority prior to the same date, shall not be considered to extend to such lessees or their assignees, or to such occupants, as do not own or before the 1st January, 1847, make application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purchase of the Clergy lots which they respectively occupy, and who on not, do or before that day, pay all rents which may be due, according to the present regulations.

4.—It will be an express condition of all Sales of Clergy Reserves, that the purchaser shall not cut or remove any timber (except for the purposes of clearing and building on the the land) until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid up.

PUBLIC NOTICE is also given that no person who may, without authority after this date, enter upon or possess himself of any Clergy lot shall be regarded as having any claim to preemption as the purchaser, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall not deal with any such or cupant as being entitled to any consideration, by reason of his being so entered upon any Clergy lot.

For the purchase of any of the Clergy lands (as also of all other public lands,) and for any further information respecting them, applications are to be made to the local Agents of this Department for the Districts in which the lots are situated, a List of which, with the names and residences of the respective Agents, is subjoined for the information of the public.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal 10th March 1846.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, since the 1st January 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claim and take out their Patents within *two years* from this date, they will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by Sale.

All the Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March 1848.

CITY BREWERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Customers of the CITY BREWERY, and the Public generally, that he has become the sole Proprietor of that well and favourably known Establishment; and that he has secured the services of Mr. JAMES LIVINGSTON, as Brewer, whose beer has invariably met with the merited approbation of the public, and that he will be prepared at an early day to supply those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSEPH B HALL.

Kingston, 16th August, 1845. 45.

HIGHEST PRICE IN

CASH,

PAID FOR

WHEAT, FLOUR, AND POTASH.

G. HENDERSON.